

# Herald Tribune

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## op Critics f Premier re Ousted i Madrid

MADRID, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The government today started a political purge of government work-firing rightist and liberal critics of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

The purge included the rightist editor of the press and radio of the National Movement, Spain's only legal political newspaper, and the editor of the government newspaper Arriba and at one of 500 liberal civil servants who recently signed a letter to Mr. Arias asking for quick reforms.

Spanish newspapers reported that the purge was being questioned by their editors and some by police, recent weeks, illegal industrial stoppages, campus unrest, political protest have swept country.

Dismissals of Arriba editor José Izquierdo and of the newspaper's press chief, Antonio de la Cierva, were announced by the government. No reason was given, but political sources said the dismissals were part of opposition to Mr. Arias' plan of limited political liberalization.

The program has recently come under scrutiny because of the firing of rightists said to be the ear of Generalissimo Franco, 82. Significant dismissals were the only Madrid newspaper which ignored Wednesday anniversary of the assassination of the Arias' civil servant fired for joining demands for democratic



Carlos Arias Navarro.

freedom was Policarpo Muriel, an official in the Education Ministry. The letter which he and 400 other civil servants signed earlier this month urged that Spain become a "democratic state in which the political authority comes from the people."

Ricardo de la Cierva, Gen. Franco's official biographer and former director-general of culture, today wrote a letter to the newspaper ABC explaining that there was no disloyalty behind the letter and that he signed it as a sign of support for Mr. Arias' policy.

In Malaga, meanwhile, the police last night evicted 150 workers and some of their wives from the cathedral where they had staged a sit-in in support of striking construction workers.

In the Basque country, police sources reported the arrest of an undetermined number of persons suspected of supporting outlawed leftist and separatist organizations.

Unknown thieves, presumed to be political activists, stole more than half a ton of dynamite from an explosives depot near San Sebastian, police said.

## Eritreans Reportedly Raid Jails, Free 1,000

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Secessionist guerrillas and in Ethiopian Army uniforms last night freed about 1,000 political prisoners in Eritrea in two well-coordinated raids with very little gunfire, reliable sources here said today.

The sources said the Eritrean secessionists, using Ethiopian Army trucks captured in fighting last week, told guards at Asmara Prison that the prisoners would have to be moved for their safety.

They loaded about 730 prisoners on the vehicles and drove away. The prison is in the southern part of the Eritrean capital, near the headquarters of the police command.

The sources said the same type of operation was run at the prison of Adi Quala, about 70 kilometers south of Asmara. About 270 prisoners were freed at Adi Quala, the sources said.

The sources said that in the Adi Quala raid, the secessionists coordinated the movements by using walkie-talkies, and surrounded the police station while the prisoners were released.

There was hardly any police resistance, the sources said, and no casualties. A few shots were fired in the air.

At Asmara Prison, while the prisoners scrambled on the trucks at the back of the prison, an explosive device and small-arms fire were used at the front to divert Ethiopian troops, the sources said.

They said about 60 prison guards joined the breakout.

Meanwhile, hopes for peace talks on Eritrea appeared to fade today after the publication of an Ethiopian government statement describing the most prominent leader of the Eritrean secessionist forces as a foreign-paid bandit.

A statement by the ruling Military Council, broadcast over Radio Ethiopia last night and printed by the press today, said the secretary-general of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Populists, was a foreign-paid bandit.

Mr. Sebsebe was reported yesterday to be planning a trip to Khartoum in the next few days in response to a peace initiative by Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri.

Sudanese Group

A Sudanese delegation is in Addis Ababa, attending a Council of Ministers' meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

But although the delegation leader, Gamal Mohammed Ahmed, the minister of state at the Sudanese Foreign Office, has described the Ethiopian response to the initiative as encouraging, there was growing pessimism among diplomats here over the prospect of peace talks.

Eritrean sources said that, even if the Ethiopians agreed to negotiate—a prospect they considered unlikely—the military government would probably attempt to split the secessionist movement.

The two main secessionist groups last month agreed to set aside their differences—which frequently had erupted in bloody clashes between them—and establish a united front.

Sources in Addis Ababa said today a consignment of sophisticated weapons for the Eritrean rebels had arrived from the Red Sea coast, transported to the interior on mules.



Greek-Cypriot students cheering as Archbishop Makarios says he will continue to struggle to regain island's unification despite Turkish Cypriots' autonomy decree.

## Assures Demonstrators Makarios Vows to Bar a Republic

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, Feb. 14.—Archbishop Makarios told thousands of demonstrating Greek Cypriots today that his government would never accept the Turkish-Cypriot establishment of a separate, autonomous state in Cyprus.

"We shall resist, we shall struggle, we shall sacrifice ourselves if necessary, but we shall not yield," he declared. "We will on no account recognize such a compromise."

Speaking from the porch of his presidential office, he told the protesters: "Your demonstrations are an expression of the determination of the Greek Cypriots not to succumb to the force of Turkish arms."

Other Demonstrations

The demonstration and Archbishop Makarios' response were prompted by yesterday's decision by Turkish-Cypriot leaders to proclaim the northern 40 per cent of Cyprus, occupied by the Turkish Army, as a separate republic.

Other demonstrations were held today in various Greek-Cypriot towns on the island.

The demonstrators here, mostly high school students and involving about 5,000, marched through the streets to Archbishop Makarios' office, situated on a hill overlooking the capital.

They chanted: "Go to Moscow, Your Beatitude" and "No to partition."

Archbishop Makarios responded by saying: "We shall go to Moscow and in every direction in our efforts to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our island."

Crowd Disperses

After his speech, the President walked from his office into the crowd, which swarmed around him. Then he drove away and the demonstrators dispersed. Police said there was no violence.

Meanwhile, a Greek-Cypriot delegation, headed by Glafkos Clerides, speaker of the House of Representatives and chief Greek-Cypriot negotiator, went to Athens today to discuss joint tactics with Greek government officials for the presentation of a protest to the UN Security Council.

Mr. Clerides said he would go to New York tomorrow for the Security Council meeting on Cyprus.

In New York, UN diplomats said that the Security Council was unlikely to meet on the Cyprus situation until early next week, possibly Tuesday.

No formal request for a meeting had yet been submitted, although the Cyprus government has called for a session. Both the Cypriot and the Greek UN missions said they were awaiting instructions from their capitals.

UN sources said the debate would probably focus on a council resolution, adopted after the Turkish invasion last year, calling for a united Cyprus.

The company will modernize the 16,000-man force and upgrade its military proficiency, a task normally handled by U.S. military advisers.

Part of the controversy stems from administration approval of a contract between Iran and the Bell Helicopter Co., under which the company will provide tactical training for a newly formed Iranian air cavalry brigade, an air-mobile unit that will use advanced U.S. helicopter gunships. This task is also normally handled by military advisers.

A Pentagon spokesman said Wednesday that Bell had signed two contracts with Iran, totaling \$109.3 million, for the training programs.

## Kissinger Quits Israel 'Satisfied' With First Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

AQABA, Jordan, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he was "very satisfied" with his exploratory talks with Israeli and Egyptian officials in advance of next month's actual negotiations for a new Sinai agreement.

In a farewell statement at Tel Aviv's Ben-Gurion Airport before the 45-minute flight to this Jordanian port town, Mr. Kissinger said that when he arrived last Monday "I pointed out that I was here on an exploratory visit to see if a basis could be created for more concrete talks."

"I'm happy that the talks here have enabled me to come back in a few weeks for more concrete talks," he said, adding that "I'm very satisfied" with the results.

His optimistic remarks were consistent with his public position throughout the trip, but were somewhat at variance with those of senior Israeli officials who took a hard line in a briefing for newsmen today, asserting that Mr. Kissinger did not bring to the Israeli leaders last night and today very much more about the Egyptian position than was known before.

When American newsmen told senior American officials aboard the Kissinger aircraft about the Israeli comments, they were advised not to take too seriously in coming weeks the public statements and news briefings from either the Egyptians or the Israelis.

The newsmen were told that, in advance of next month's "shuttle diplomacy," both the Egyptians and Israelis were sure to take very tough positions in public to gain whatever negotiating advantage they could.

Mr. Kissinger, who seemed in good spirits today, has avoided providing details about what he was told privately by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and by Premier Yitzhak Rabin and other Israeli officials.

But aboard the aircraft, the mood today was relaxed in the Kissinger official party. Newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger believed he had accomplished his basic objective of finding out the "nuances" of the opposing positions and that he was now confident that an agreement is possible despite the wide gap that still exists publicly.

After he returns to Washington on Wednesday, he will set the date for his arrival in the Middle East—about March 8, with Cairo.

Israeli aides still see major gap in stances of Jerusalem, Cairo, Page 2.

and Damascus to precede Jerusalem. He will ask the Egyptian and Israeli governments to give him detailed offers and counter-offers.

He will then try to work out through his "shuttle diplomacy" a formula that will meet Egypt's insistence on substantial recovery of occupied Sinai territory and Israel's refusal to give up key strategic passes and oil fields unless Egypt agrees in writing to end its war with Israel and not to support other Arabs who might get involved in war.

Mr. Kissinger met with King Hussein of Jordan after arriving for a general discussion of the Middle East. He will leave tomorrow for Saudi Arabia, and tomorrow night for Bonn.

In the past, Mr. Brezhnev declared it was "impermissible" to delay a Middle East settlement any further and called for the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## ocialist Chief in Madagascar rested; Parties Suspended

NANANARIVE, Madagascar, 14 (AP).—Army units arrested 15 rebel policemen and 15 party leaders, after ending heavy fire yesterday snipers inside the party quarters.

After the clash, heard about the capital, the new government announced indefinite suspension of all parties and groupings.

Witnesses said the snipers appeared to be rebel policemen who in the day escaped the government's capture of the village of Camp, which rebel police units had occupied 30 days.

Rebel police were in Tuesday's fatal ambush of Richard Ratsimandrava, had served as president of stand nation for less than a year.

Witnesses said youths stoned socialist party headquarters day after day, and when intervened, snipers opened fire from inside the building, flanked by other units, the rebels fired back with cannon, heavy machine guns and mortars.

The clash lasted more than 30 minutes.

There was no report on casualties. The troops were seen in 15 persons in addition to Ratsimandrava. All were civilians walked out of the party quarters when the shooting ended.

Nanavarive remained under a time curfew imposed after Ratsimandrava's death. Gilles Andriamahazo, the lieutenant of the military junta,

## Inflation Drops In U.S. but Slump Worsens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The latest government reports indicate that, while inflation seems to be receding in the United States, the impact of the recession is worsening.

Wholesale prices declined in January for the second consecutive month. The 0.3-per-cent fall followed a drop of 0.5 per cent in December.

However, industrial output last month plunged 3.5 per cent in the biggest decline since December, 1957, during the Great Depression. And Federal Reserve figures show that the money supply is not growing fast enough to stimulate the economy.

The government also reported an \$8-billion payments deficit for 1974. (Stories Page 9.)

## Restoration of Draft Doubled

## U.S. Says Volunteers Fill Forces' Needs

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Two years of experience as an all-volunteer force, the Department has concluded that for the foreseeable future it will meet its military manpower needs without a draft.

The military services, which in their last draftees two years ago, are meeting their manpower needs through volunteers.

At the end of last year, the services at 99 per cent of their strength of 2,150,000 men and women and waiting lines developing to enlist.

At the same time, the quality of recruits is going up, partly because the recession is prompting more qualified young people to join the military service, as the last half of last year, 7 per cent of all volunteers were high school graduates and 1 per cent were in the average above average mental category.

Report on the all-volunteer force was presented at the Pentagon yesterday by William Brehm, assistant secretary of defense for lower and reserve affairs, Mr.

Brehm, who admitted that he had some doubts about the feasibility of the all-volunteer concept when he took over 15 months ago, said, "We now believe that we can maintain our planned peacetime force levels on a volunteer basis."

Geographically, the recruits are fairly representative of the nation, with only slightly more from the Southeast than from the Northeast.

After an initial upsurge, the number of blacks entering the services, particularly the Army, appears to be leveling off.

In the last half of 1974, 26 per cent of the Army recruits were blacks, down 3 per cent from the same period in 1973. Among all the services, 20 per cent of the recruits in the last half of 1974 were blacks.

22-Per-Cent Turnover

Annual turnover in the enlisted force is expected to level off at about 22 per cent—or 400,000 persons—meaning, the Defense Department said, that the volunteer force should not become "isolated" from the general society.

A future problem in maintaining an all-volunteer force of about the current size is the projected decline in the number of male youths of military age in 10 years.

"All else being equal," however, Mr. Brehm said, the task of sustaining an all-volunteer force through 1990 "should be no more difficult than it is" at present.



William Brehm, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

## U.S. Firm to Give Saudis Tactical Training

## Pentagon Admits Plans to Teach Handling of Heavy Weapons, Tanks

By Ernest Volkman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—The Pentagon admitted Wednesday that a private U.S. company hired to train Saudi Arabian troops to protect oil fields will be teaching the Saudis tactical maneuvers, including use of artillery, anti-aircraft guns and tanks. Two days earlier, the Pentagon had claimed that the program would not include such tactical training.

The admission was the latest development in a growing controversy over a decision by the U.S. government to hire the Vinnell Corp., a private Los Angeles firm, to handle a \$677-million contract to advise the Saudi Arabian National Guard.

The company will modernize the 16,000-man force and upgrade its military proficiency, a task normally handled by U.S. military advisers.

Part of the controversy stems from administration approval of a contract between Iran and the Bell Helicopter Co., under which the company will provide tactical training for a newly formed Iranian air cavalry brigade, an air-mobile unit that will use advanced U.S. helicopter gunships. This task is also normally handled by military advisers.

A Pentagon spokesman said Wednesday that Bell had signed two contracts with Iran, totaling \$109.3 million, for the training programs.

Since the training plans for Iran and Saudi Arabia were first revealed in news reports this week, there has been a deepening mood of disquiet in Congress. Some congressmen and senators charge that the plan was concealed from Congress in order to evade statutory limits on military assistance and advisers in the Persian Gulf area.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., reacted angrily when told that a State Department spokesman had claimed that the training plan for Saudi Arabia was discussed last month with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Rep. Wolff, a member of the committee and head of the Subcommittee on Near East Affairs, said that he could recall no such discussion.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, the Armed Services Committee will investigate the matter.

"This thing smells to high heaven of the CIA," said a congressional familiar with the agency's operations.

The sense of disquiet in Congress has not been aided by some confusing statements by the Pentagon.

Sunday it was revealed that the Vinnell Corp. received the contract from the government to train the Saudi Arabian National guard—a para-military force now armed only with rifles—to guard the nation's valuable oil fields. The contract is part of a \$600-million program for new U.S. weapons bought by Saudi Arabia to upgrade its army.

Following revelation of the contract, Maj. Gen. Winant Sidle, the Army's chief of information, said that the corporation specialized in the training of foreign military personnel and that the contract did not include tactical training.

However, Pentagon spokesman William Beecher, during a news briefing Wednesday, said that the Vinnell contract did cover tactical training involving tanks, 155-mm artillery, heavy mortars and all types of small arms. Mr. Beecher described the Vinnell contract as "the only one of its kind."

Asked about Gen. Sidle's statement, Mr. Beecher would say only, "Gen. Sidle was mistaken."

A number of serious questions about both contracts remain. On the Vinnell Corp. contract, the key one concerns Vinnell Corp. itself.

The company is a major construction firm that suddenly branched out in 1969 into military assistance, beginning with the training of South Vietnamese logistic specialists in Vietnam. There has been no explanation on how or why the firm became involved in military training.

A Lebanese businessman may soon become a major stockholder in the Vinnell Corp., the Los Angeles Times said today.

[The Times said that State Department documents indicate that the company has filed for reorganization and that voting control will be sold for \$500,000.]

One of the proposed buyers was identified in the documents as Ghassan I. Shaker of Beirut, president of Banque de Liban et d'Outre-Mer, the Times said. It said that his proposed investment was listed as \$125,000.

The Iranian contracts call for the hiring of nearly 1,500 former U.S. military officers to teach the Iranians how to carry out air-mobile warfare after equipping them with the most advanced U.S. helicopter gunships.

The president of the Bell Helicopter Co. is Delk Oden, a retired Army major-general who developed U.S. air-mobile tactics in Vietnam during 1964 and 1965.

Both the Saudi and Iranian contracts represent a sharp departure from standard procedure on military assistance.

Normally, nations that buy advanced U.S. weapons obtain technical training for the weapons from the companies that manufacture them. But training in how to use these weapons tactically is handled by the office of U.S. Military Assistance, which provides advisers.



But Jerusalem Aides Hopeful

Major Israeli-Egyptian Gap Seen After Kissinger Talks

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14 (NYT).—A major gap still separates Israel and Egypt on the terms of a new interim agreement after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's preliminary round of

talks. But senior Israeli officials think there is a good chance that it can be bridged in future negotiations.

This was the view among top government officials here after Mr. Kissinger concluded his discussions in Jerusalem this afternoon and departed for Amman, Jordan, where he conferred with King Hussein.

"Neither the Egyptians nor we really conceded anything in this opening round of talks," a senior Israeli official said today. "The hard bargaining remains to be done."

Mr. Kissinger has agreed to return to the area in the middle of next month to make an intensive effort to bridge the differences between Jerusalem and Cairo and conclude a new interim agreement. During the preliminary round, both sides reportedly outlined their general positions to Mr. Kissinger but avoided detailed negotiation.

"Temperature" Taken  
According to Israeli officials, Mr. Kissinger deliberately kept the talks general. "He obviously wanted to take our temperature and that of the Egyptians," a government official said. "Israeli sources said they had so far sensed no pressure, direct or indirect, from Mr. Kissinger to make specific concessions. They expect such pressure to be applied eventually."

Israel, according to authoritative sources here, outlined three possible negotiating options to Mr. Kissinger for transmission to Egypt. The sources said that Israel is ready to negotiate on the basis of any of the three, which were described as follows:

• A formal peace treaty. Although no one here believes that there is a chance to negotiate such a pact now, the Israelis stress that they are willing to give up most of the Sinai in exchange for such an agreement. They would insist on retaining only the Gaza Strip-Rafiah area, a land link to Sharm el Sheikh and the Red Sea promontory itself.

• A nonbelligerency agreement. Such an agreement, which Premier Yitzhak Rabin reportedly hopes to negotiate, would offer an Israeli withdrawal from both the Sinai mountain passes and the oil fields at Abu Rudeis in exchange for a "formal and explicit" commitment from Egypt to end the use of force and the threat of force in resolving its political and territorial claims against Israel.

Such an agreement, in the Israeli view, should be unlimited in time and unlinked to any subsequent agreements Israel might reach with other Arab states. Israel would press for the demilitarization of the areas that it evacuates and a long-term extension of the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai.

Without a firm Egyptian commitment to renounce the use of force, the Israelis say, Jerusalem will refuse to withdraw from either the passes or the oil fields.

• A limited disengagement agreement. Under this plan, which was outlined by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon in Washington in December, Israel would withdraw 20 to 30 miles, excluding the passes and the oil fields, in exchange for a temporary Egyptian commitment to refrain from re-summing the war.

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Two U.S. Airlines Indicted in Texas  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—A federal grand jury today indicted Braniff Airways and Texas International Airlines on charges of conspiring to monopolize business among the airports at Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio.

The indictment, returned in U.S. District Court in San Antonio and announced by the Justice Department, accused the two companies of attempting to exclude Southwest Airlines from operating at airports in the metropolitan area.

Braniff and Texas International were accused of attempting to delay Southwest's entry into the market and increase its costs. The companies exchanged information, schedules and fares to step up the competitive pressures against Southwest and undertook a boycott of Southwest by preventing passengers from cancelled flights to switch to Southwest flights, the indictment said.

A Third University Is Closed by Lagos  
LAGOS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Students here have forced the closure of Ibrahim University—the third university to be shut down in three days. The university, the oldest in the Western State, was closed last night by authorities and the students ordered to leave after two demonstrations on the campus.

The students are demanding the release of all political detainees and protesting against the shutdown of Ife and Lagos Universities. They set a government vehicle ablaze and chanted anti-government slogans. Ife University, in the Western State, was closed on Wednesday and Lagos University yesterday following violent demonstrations.

U.S. Mediation Is Denounced By Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

"speediest" resumption of the Geneva peace talks.

Although he did not mention Mr. Kissinger by name, Mr. Brezhnev was obviously referring to the secretary's efforts when he said that a "full peaceful settlement in the Middle East is hard to achieve." Instead of this, partial agreements are what one should be contented with in the years to come.

"Partial bilateral measures, as is known, have already been implemented in the Middle East. Have they eased the tension in the area? Unfortunately, no. Have they offered tranquility to peoples of the Middle East? No, they have not."

"A Soporific"  
"Certain persons apparently would like to offer to the Arab peoples something of a soporific, hoping that they will be lulled and will forget their demands for restoration of justice and full liquidation of the consequences of the aggression. But a soporific dully one only for a short while, after which a man wakes up to face the same real life with its problems."

Referring to Mr. Kissinger's current negotiations with Arabs and Israelis over possible Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands, Mr. Brezhnev said such pullbacks were useful only "when these measures mean steps leading to the speediest peaceful settlement, and not as a pretext... for putting off peaceful settlement, for weakening the unity of the Arab countries."

But Mr. Brezhnev also reiterated the Kremlin's commitment to détente, saying, "The leaders of the Soviet Union are determined to do their utmost to impart a historically irreversible nature not only to relations of international tensions as such, but also to the real turn to long-term, fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems."

U.S. Firm Signs \$23-Million Deal With Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A U.S. company announced today that it had signed a \$23-million cash deal with the Soviet Union, the largest bilateral contract since last month's collapse of the Soviet-American trade agreement.

Intertex International Inc., of New York, will provide textile machinery and equipment for an unspecified number of synthetic fur fiber factories, according to the company's president, Saul Rosenbaum.

He said last night's signing culminated 18 months of negotiations. The fur fiber will be used to produce coats, hats, and boot lining, among other things, Mr. Rosenbaum said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald E. Ford said today that despite the collapse of the trade agreement he was encouraged by talks with Soviet officials on prospects for expanding trade and economic ties.

The Soviet Union annulled the 1973 trade pact in response to conditions on credit and Soviet emigration imposed by Congress.

French Bank Denies Gold Buying Report

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP-D).—The Bank of France today denied reports that it has intervened on the Paris gold market to prevent the bullion price from falling below the official level.

Earlier this week, Walter Frey, general manager of Swiss Bank Corp., told a meeting in London that the Bank of France has been buying gold, contravening rules of the International Monetary Fund.

An official said the central bank governor did not even want to issue an official denial because Mr. Frey's accusation was "ridiculous."

Japanese to Extend Limits  
TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP).—Agricultural and Forestry Minister Shintaro Abe said today that Japan will extend its territorial limits from three nautical miles to 12.

BRITISH IN EUROPE  
Nationals of other EEC countries can vote when abroad: YOU CAN'T—yet. But here is an opportunity to obtain this right. The 100,000 British citizens living in Europe are asked to sign a petition to H.M. The Queen requesting the right to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the Common Market.

If you wish to support this petition, write to the European Movement, 4 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e, or call in at your local British Chamber of Commerce.



SHADES OF WAR—Israeli Army truck passes rusting hulks of Egyptian vehicles in the strategic Mitla Pass in Sinai that Israel captured during the six-day war in '67.

Further Decline Is Expected

Soviet Jewish Emigration Off 40% Last Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union fell by more than 40 per cent in 1974 and there are indications that Moscow will cut the flow even more this year.

Only 1,250 Jews managed to leave Russia in January, the month in which Moscow repudiated the trade agreement with the United States, citing congressional demands for easier emigration standards.

If the January figure holds even for the rest of the year, 20 per cent fewer Jews will leave Russia than the 20,000 permitted to go in 1974.

These figures are agreed on by congressional sources and officials in the White House and the State Department.

As serious as such a drop would be, it is far less than the reduction from 1973 to 1974. Two years ago, 35,000 Jews were allowed to leave Russia as the Soviet government responded to U.S. pressure to ease emigration restrictions in return for improved American trade arrangements.

But as Congress increasingly demanded that these commercial improvements be conditioned on express Soviet promises of better treatment for Russian Jews and easier exit standards, Moscow began to crack down.

Sources in Congress and the State Department deny Soviet explanations that the emigration drop resulted from a falloff in the number of applicants.

On the contrary, the American estimate is that at least 130,000 Soviet Jews have filed applications for exit visas.

According to the American sources, the official harassment

of Jews seeking to leave and pressures on their families have increased.

In Geneva today, Israel urged the Soviet government to ease new emigration curbs and "cease and desist from an unbecomingly policy of incessant harassment" of Jewish citizens.

Joint Land Force Cited

Lack of Arms Standardizing Decried by High NATO Aide

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (AP).—A high official of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said today that its only joint land force could cut half its supply troops, half its air transport and half the time it takes to get into action if the seven armies that contribute to it would get together on their weapons.

"It should be recalled," he added, "that total manpower is the largest cost element in military budgets and its escalation is eating into modernization budgets throughout the alliance."

The official is an American, General Tucker, NATO assistant secretary-general who deals with defense support. His report, written for the bi-monthly NATO Review, is based on estimates made by the commander of the mobile force, known as AMP, of the Allied Command Europe (ACE).

AMP has 5,000 men and an air arm, made up of units from the United States, Britain, Canada, Belgium, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. Although NATO has more than 4 million men in its forces, they are almost always under individual national commands and work together only in small numbers on maneuvers.

Quick Dispatch  
AMP is designed for quick dispatch to a trouble spot so that it can show the alliance is standing together. It has never been used for this purpose but it does give a chance for a few units and officers to work with their allies.

The seven contributing nations provide seven different types of combat planes, six different types of missiles, four different types of wire-guided anti-tank missiles, three different kinds each of mortars, rifles and machine guns, Mr. Tucker wrote.

Because of this, each of the seven units in the small force has to have its own supply troops. Since the supplies are not available in any given member country, they must carry almost everything they need along with them wherever they go.

Although AMP is small in numbers, its situation is typical for the alliance.

Mr. Tucker says that in many fields NATO is not standardizing. It is actually destandardizing. Two years ago, a survey showed 31 different types of anti-tank weapons in the arsenals of the member countries, with 18 new types being developed.

Different Codes  
Codes and identification systems also differ widely, leading to what Mr. Tucker called "potential fratricide."

"Of the substantial number of maritime patrol aircraft which were theoretically shot down in one recent exercise, for example," Mr. Tucker wrote, "subsequent analysis showed that more than 50 per cent were attributable to NATO weapons."

There has been some cooperation and more is on the way. About \$5 billion has been spent during the years on multinational programs and \$5 billion more is planned. This compares with spending of more than \$92 billion for the United States alone in the one year's budget now being debated in Congress.

The average number of countries participating in "any one project is 2.8. Mr. Tucker noted that, since it takes at least two to cooperate and there are 15 allies, this is not a high average. He attributes lack of cooperation to dependence on U.S. nuclear strength, on military missions by NATO countries outside the NATO framework and economic protection of national defense industries.

East, West in Accord On Driving Licenses

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—East and West European governments and the United States have agreed to recognize one another's driving licenses, the Economic Commission for Europe said today.

The commission, a UN agency, said the agreement reached in its transport committee is the first of its kind.

Addressing the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Israeli chief delegate Elyan Ronn said he was appealing to Russia on a "distinctly humanitarian matter in which the Soviet Union could gain so much in the eyes of the civilized world by sacrificing so little."

Hard Questions Now Asked  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Despite the soaring prices growing out of the demonstration of Arab oil power, the changing Arab image and the threat of war hanging over the Middle East, there is still a strong congressional majority supporting Israel. That support is no longer automatic, however.

Interviews with dozens of legislators, Ford administration officials and Jewish leaders found that when the votes are counted on the issue that matters most to Israel—military and economic aid—the opposition ranks will remain small. Yet, the unusual hesitancy of some legislators and the hints of others indicate that many will be asking hard questions, trimming the aid, and expressing concern in Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Congress is not less pro-Israel. It is becoming more concerned about open-ended commitments to any country, more worried about being dragged into a war and less hostile to Arab territorial claims.

Few of those interviewed foresaw any perceptible shift in opinion against Israel. Nevertheless, among a core of intense supporters of Israel there is a new code word of concern—"erosion."

Kissinger View  
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"A change in attitude will not come about because of high oil prices," he continued. "Israel is not blamed for that. But appearances are changing: President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is viewed as a moderate, the Palestine Liberation Organization has gained legitimacy and Israel is increasingly seen as intransigent."

Among other findings in the interviews are these:

• Mr. Kissinger enjoys more support in Congress for his Middle East diplomacy than for his efforts in any other area, with the possible exception of his China policy. Congress is prepared to back up that diplomacy with large amounts of aid to Israel and the Arab states.

• To the extent that legislators have thought about a final settlement, many are convinced that Israel must pull back to approximately its 1967 borders, but they are less clear about what the Arabs should concede in return. There is also evolving sentiment that the United States should play some role in guaranteeing the settlement.

• Behind all this lie fierce differences in the American Jewish community over how much pressure to apply to politicians who stray toward "the Arab view" and over whether Mr. Kissinger is more interested in arranging an agreement at Israeli expense, if necessary, than in achieving a genuine peace.

Objective Realities  
For more than a year, according to administration officials and diplomats, Mr. Kissinger has been talking with the Israelis about "objective realities." Israel, he has said, is diplomatically isolated, is losing political support in the United States and will lose more unless there are further accords with the Arabs.

The diplomatic isolation is undeniable but the second point has raised a question: Is Mr. Kissinger creating or reflecting reality? Most of those who raise the question concede that it is unanswerable. The evidence of recent public-opinion polls and interviews suggests that Mr. Kissinger's judgment on U.S. backing for Israel is wrong, or at least not yet right. A Louis Harris poll just released found that Americans sympathetic to Israel had risen from 39 per cent of those polled in November, 1973, to 52 per cent last month. Only 7 per cent said last month that their

Hard Questions Now Asked

Israeli Support in Congress Is Strong but Not Automatic

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Despite the soaring prices growing out of the demonstration of Arab oil power, the changing Arab image and the threat of war hanging over the Middle East, there is still a strong congressional majority supporting Israel. That support is no longer automatic, however.

Interviews with dozens of legislators, Ford administration officials and Jewish leaders found that when the votes are counted on the issue that matters most to Israel—military and economic aid—the opposition ranks will remain small. Yet, the unusual hesitancy of some legislators and the hints of others indicate that many will be asking hard questions, trimming the aid, and expressing concern in Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Congress is not less pro-Israel. It is becoming more concerned about open-ended commitments to any country, more worried about being dragged into a war and less hostile to Arab territorial claims.

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UN Constructing Huge Annex—Or a New Home?—in Vienna

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (NYT).—A cluster of huge concrete structures going up on the north bank of the Danube River here as a new home for United Nations agencies—and maybe more than that—has almost overnight become a sightseeing attraction.

The government is taking every visiting head of state and other important personages across the river—the equivalent of a visit to Brooklyn suddenly becoming a must for official guests to New York.

The \$600-million UN City project at the edge of the flat expanse of factories and truck farms that is Vienna beyond the Danube is already changing the city's skyline. It is so big and intricate that people are wondering whether it is not tacitly meant to be a possible site for the world organization should it ever decide to abandon its New York headquarters.

Officially, the three concave, office towers and a circular international conference building are to house only two UN bodies, both of which are based in Vienna, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Industrial Development Organization. Both now have temporary buildings in the center of the city.

Transfer Considered  
The world organization is already considering, however, the transfer of units of its secretariat on New York's East River—there is talk of 800 staff members—to Vienna in the next few years.

The move would hold some UN meetings in the new center here rather than in New York. And there is speculation here that the Economic and Social Council, one of the world organization's major bodies, may meet in Vienna at least occasionally.

An official of the contracting company told a visitor to the construction site, "The conference building is planned so it could accommodate the General Assembly. The Austrian Foreign Ministry has told us it might one day be held here."

The complex to be ready by 1978, will have 50 elevators, 5,000 telephone extensions and 11 conference halls and chambers. It is to be linked with the Vienna subway network now being built, and with Schwechat International

Renault Layoff Rises To More Than 3,000

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The number of workers laid off at the Paris plant of the state-owned Renault automobile firm has risen to more than 3,000 because of a strike by auxiliary staff members, a Renault spokesman said today.

The factory in the suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt, the biggest car plant in France, employs 25,000 workers, including 400 auxiliary staff members of whom about half are on strike, the spokesman said. The auxiliary cause of a strike by components to the assembly line is claiming a 50-centime (12-cent) rise in their hourly wage.

Burma Reports Death Of 450 Guerrillas

RANGOON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—More than 450 Communist guerrillas have been killed in a three-week government campaign in the Shan states bordering China, the government announced today.

The Communists have long been trying to establish a rival government in the border region but were driven out of several towns and villages they invaded in 1970. Observers said that today's announcement showed they had renewed their efforts.

Yugoslav Confesses He Spied in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP).—A Yugoslav man has confessed spying on West Berlin refugee help groups and has been arrested, police disclosed today.

A police spokesman said that the unidentified Yugoslav went to the police voluntarily to divulge his activities on behalf of the East German state security service.

14 Bulls Electrocuted

BERGAMO, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Fourteen bulls were electrocuted when they approached an electric cable knocked down in a windstorm at a farm at Slavonova, central Yugoslavia, where the national news agency, Tanjug, said today.

Zumwalt Sees Peace If Israel Is Part of U.S.

CHAPLAIN, N. C. Feb. 14 (AP).—Edmund Zumwalt, a former chief of U.S. naval operations, said today that a solution to the Middle East problem could be to make Israel a dominion of the United States and to place troops there.

Addressing students at the University of North Carolina last night, Mr. Zumwalt said: "I believe that forces could be stationed in parts of Israel to insure that they were never invaded nor did they invade." He added that this would "define the situation."

Mr. Zumwalt also suggested that Israel might be given the status of a dominion similar to Puerto Rico. He said that this would "insure that it was recognized as U.S. sovereign territory by the Arabs and, alternately, give us the responsibility [to make sure] that the Israelis did not spit across the border."

Blaze Breaks Out Inside 110-Story N.Y. Skyscraper

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP).—A fire erupted in the north tower of the 110-story World Trade Center early today and spread to six floors before being brought under control.

Sixteen firemen were treated for smoke inhalation as the blaze, which started on the 10th floor and spread through electrical and communications wires ducts. There were no serious injuries.

At least 50 custodial workers in the building, among the tallest in the world, were evacuated after the fire broke out. Officials said that the fire was caused by faulty electrical wiring.

Fire Commissioner John O'Hagan said that the fire was a classic high-rise blaze. Mr. O'Hagan and others said the chances of a "Tower Inferno" such as is depicted in the current movie of that name are remote, but six persons have been killed in office towers here in the last five years.

Jailed Prelate Offers To Replace Kissinger

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The Most Rev. Bisharion Cypriot, the Greek Catholic archbishop, serving a 13-year prison sentence for smuggling arms to Arab guerrillas, has offered to replace Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as mediator between Israel and the Arab states, he said today.

He said that the prelate told a religious delegation visiting him Wednesday that a person near him that Mr. Kissinger's current efforts to negotiate a Middle East settlement would not succeed because he did not have a common language with the Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat.

Archbishop Cypriot added that he had the advantage over Mr. Kissinger in negotiating with the East, according to his religious status and his high position among the Arab leaders.

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Police Official Jailed In Hong Kong Case

HONG KONG, Feb. 14 (AP).—A British police superintendent, once considered one of Hong Kong's toughest officers, was sentenced today to a year in prison for taking \$192,000 in bribes from other officers.

Norman Temple, 41, pleaded guilty before a district judge to receiving the money between 1971 and 1973. The money, which he deposited in a London bank, has been returned to Hong Kong. The court ordered it confiscated.

Temple was arrested Jan. 20 by members of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, formed by the government a year ago.

East, West in Accord On Driving Licenses



## Truman and Vandenberg at GOP Dinner, Urges onpartisan Foreign Policy

By Richard L. Madden

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (UPI)—President Ford appealed to the GOP-controlled Congress tonight for a return to "non-partisanship" in the nation's foreign policy.

## U.S. No Longer Will Extend Tourist Visas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The Immigration and Naturalization Service says it will no longer extend tourist visas.

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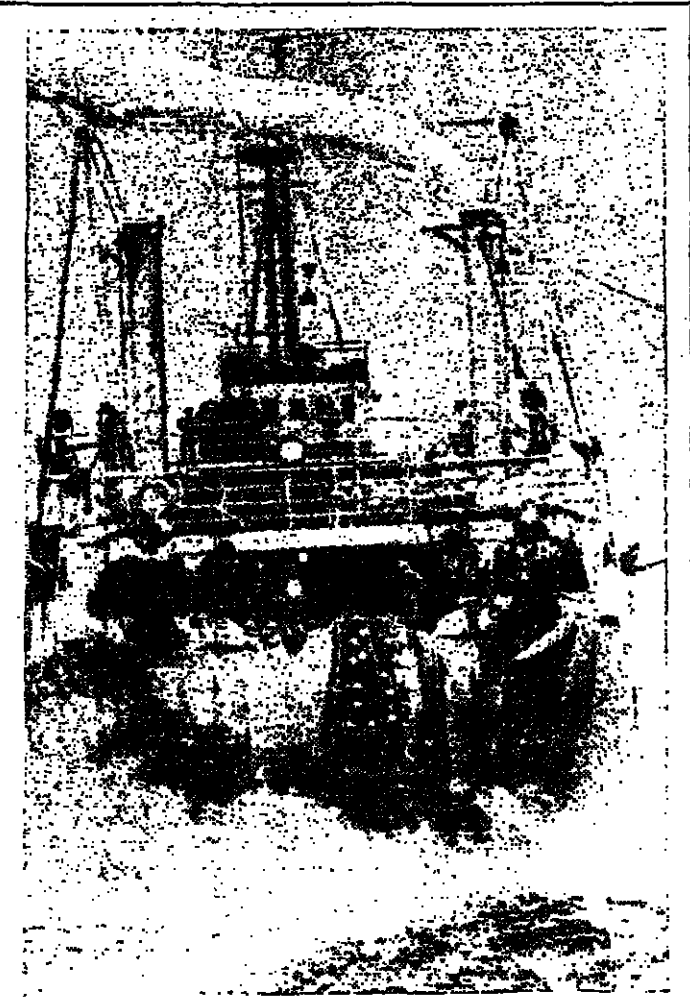
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CLOSE HAUL—Soviet trawler hauling in a catch just beyond the 12-mile limit entrance to New York harbor. Steam indicates fish are being processed.

## Ford's Selection of Mrs. Hills Is Criticized by Some Groups

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Ford's selection of Mrs. Hills to be secretary of housing and urban development drew complaints yesterday from a variety of the sprawling department's important constituencies.

As expected, the White House announced Mrs. Hills' intention to nominate Mrs. Hills, 41, a Los Angeles lawyer now serving as an assistant attorney general in the Justice Department, to become the first woman cabinet officer in 20 years and only the third in U.S. history.

Within hours, there was criticism of the choice by the National League of Cities, the Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Home Builders and the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Marsh Criticism

The executive directors of the National League of Cities and the Conference of Mayors, which together represent 15,000 municipalities, said in a joint statement that they were shocked by the choice. They charged that it would take Mrs. Hills "18 months to learn the job and by that time we will be in the midst of the next presidential election."

Harsh as the complaints sounded, however, the critics stopped short of vowing an all-out effort to try to block the appointment.

Senate sources said that, while Mrs. Hills could face some tough questioning at her confirmation hearing, she is almost certain to be confirmed unless her opponents come up with something stronger.

Opposition to Policies

The criticism of Mrs. Hills appeared to reflect the critics' dissatisfaction with White House housing policies more than any deep-seated opposition to her personally.

Many mayors and housing industry officials have been complaining about the tight restraints imposed on HUD's programs of housing subsidies and aid to cities by former President Richard Nixon and generally maintained, although with some easing, by President Ford.

After disclosures of fraud and misuse of funds in some housing programs, Mr. Nixon suspended several of them. With the housing industry suffering its worst slump in many years, pressures have mounted to reopen some of the programs and expand existing ones.

The White House press secretary, Ron Nessen, defended the selection of Mrs. Hills, saying her sex was not a factor in Mr. Ford's choice.

"The President appointed her because she was recommended as a highly competent lawyer and a highly competent administrator," Mr. Nessen told newsmen.

Related Work Cited

Mr. Nessen said that in her current job directing the Justice Department's Civil Division, Mrs. Hills has been involved in prosecutions of fraud in government housing programs. The division handles 2,500 cases a year involving HUD. Such cases rank third in its workload, behind health, education and welfare (7,500 cases) and the U.S. Postal Service (3,500).

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., a member of the Senate Banking

Train Kills 4 in Japan

FUKUSHIMA, Japan, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Four construction workers were killed when their vehicle was hit by a train at a grade crossing south of here, police said.

## Incident Last Summer Is World's 2d Worst Oil Spill Blackens 40 Miles of Chilean Coast

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

—What was described as history's second worst oil spill has spoiled 40 miles of South American coastline, destroyed the marine life of two tidal estuaries, killed as many as 40,000 birds and ruined the fisheries of the Strait of Magellan for at least a year.

"The effects of this spill will be felt for another decade," said Dr. Roy Hann Jr., an environmentalist who led a scientific study team to the site of an oil spill last summer that dumped 73 million gallons of oil on the Chilean side of the Strait of Magellan.

"This spill will be visible to the untrained eye for at least another five years and to the trained eye for another 10 years," Dr. Hann said.

The spill occurred on Aug. 9 when the Metula, a Dutch supertanker, ran aground in the easternmost part of the Strait of Magellan a mile from the coast of Chile and two miles north of Tierra del Fuego. The ship was owned by Shell Tankers NV and was hauling 1.6 million barrels of crude oil for Exxon from Saudi Arabia to the Chilean port of Quintero.

Cost Too Great

Most of the tanker's oil was saved by the U.S. Coast Guard and put aboard 20 smaller tankers. But roughly 25 per cent of it spilled onto the beaches of Tierra del Fuego where it still lies. Chile has decided against any attempt to clean up the spill, partly because of the remoteness of the region and partly because it would cost too much.

One estimate of the cleanup cost is \$25 million, another raises it as high as \$50 million. The cost of the original cargo of oil was put at between \$15 million and \$20 million by Exxon.

"It would take 12,000 dump trucks and I don't know how many men to clean up that mess," Dr. Hann said yesterday at a press conference held here.

"I don't think there are that many dump trucks in Chile and I know there aren't enough beach cleaners anywhere in the world to do it."

Paid by Chile

Sent to the site of the spill at Chilean request, Dr. Hann, of Texas A and M University, headed an eight-man team while paid by the U.S. Coast Guard \$150,000 for its services, which included high-speed pumping of the unspilled oil off the Metula and the work of the eight-man study group.

What the team found in more than a week at the site was wide damage to the beaches, marine and wildlife and the local fisheries.

While the Metula spill made it the second largest in history, Dr.

Hann said, it conceivably could have been the largest in terms of the amount of oil reaching the beaches. The Torrey Canyon spilled more oil in 1967 but Dr. Hann said he doubted that as much oil found its way to the beach.

Dr. Hann said that most of the spilled Metula oil is still on the beaches at Tierra del Fuego. The oil has ruined 40 miles of beach, still lying two to four inches thick

in some spots and covering strips as wide as one third of a mile. "The rocks along the beach for miles appear to have a dark chocolate icing on them," Dr. Hann said. "The beaches now have an asphalt-like texture that makes them look almost like airport runways."

Up to 10 inches of oil still float in Tierra del Fuego's two tidal creeks, some of it as far inland

as two miles. The oil has killed as many as 40,000 birds, most of them cormorants and penguins. The cormorants became covered with oil when they dove for food. The penguins picked up the oil when they swam in the water.

Sea bass in the Straits of Magellan have become contaminated with oil since the accident, forcing Chilean fishermen to seek other waters this year.

To Fight Rising Unemployment

## Trudeau Urged to Prime Canada's Economy

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A drastic downturn in the Canadian economy has touched off demands in Parliament that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government resort to huge spending programs as a stimulant.

Following an announcement earlier this week that the rate of unemployment last month was

the highest since the Depression, Finance Minister John Turner

insisted that he replace an optimistic budget he presented in November with a more "expansionary" program of expenditures for public works and housing.

Mr. Turner replied that Canadian economic prospects had darkened since he offered the budget. He cited the effect here

of economic conditions in the United States. But the minister insisted that tax cuts and other measures in the November budget would soon produce improvements.

"Because of the continuing deterioration of the U.S. economy," Mr. Turner said, "our forecasts for growth have shaded down."

Asked during the parliamentary question hour to supply revised estimates on new jobs and on the rate of economic growth this year, the finance minister said that these would depend very much on how President Ford's proposals affected economic growth and employment in the United States.

The new employment statistics here showed that the number of unemployed persons had increased last month by 220,000, to 817,000. This means that the percentage of unemployed had risen from 6.1 per cent to 8.4 per cent since December. When adjusted for seasonal fluctuations in job availability—for instance, in fishing, agriculture and logging—the increase was from 6 per cent to 6.7.

Auto Workers Laid Off

Layoffs in the Canadian automobile industry are an example of the effect that a slump in the United States has in Canada. More than 9,000 workers in the Canadian plants of Ford, General Motors and Chrysler are off the job or are about to be laid off.

Last week, a labor union report said that 25 per cent of the 105,000 Canadian members of the United Auto Workers were without jobs. However, many of those who had been laid off temporarily have now returned to work as vigorous promotion programs, including cash rebates to car buyers, have begun restoring some life to the industry.

With 60 per cent of the Canadian manufacturing industries controlled by subsidiaries of U.S. companies and with the U.S. buying more of Canada's exports than any other country, the health of the American economy is critical here.

Senate Repasses Bill For Maritime Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Senate passed a \$562.9-million maritime authorization bill Wednesday intended to replace a measure vetoed by President Ford last year.

The bill, approved and sent to the House by voice vote without debate or dissent, drops an amendment to require the federal government to reimburse U.S.-flag fishing vessels for damage by foreign vessels. Mr. Ford objected to the amendment. The other parts of the bill are identical to those of the vetoed measure.

## Nazi Airmen Considered Bombing Eastern U.S. During World War II

OTTAWA, Feb. 14 (AP).—The German Air Force discussed plans to bomb the East Coast of the United States during World War II, a former Luftwaffe general said yesterday.

Adolph Galland, who was commander in chief of the Luftwaffe's fighter planes from 1941 to 1944, said the plan to bomb the coast was discussed "as a demonstration, not a military fact."

The Messerschmitt company had long-range aircraft in production capable of crossing the Atlantic and returning, Mr. Galland said at a news conference.

The possibility of sending aircraft on one-way trips, forcing the crews to bail out, was also considered. But Mr. Galland, now a consultant on aerospace technology, said he is convinced any such bombing would only have increased American resolve to defeat the Nazis.

Mr. Galland is here at the invitation of the Canadian War Museum to speak on the role of air cover during the successful escape in 1942 of three German ships from the French port of Brest to Germany through the English Channel.

## Birds Fired Into Jet Engines To Test Latest Models in U.S.

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP).—Pheasants, starlings, ducks, sparrows, partridges, seagulls and other birds are gassed to death and shot into new models of jet engines to test them at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, spokesmen said today.

They said various objects must be fired at each new engine before it is certified for use by the Federal Aviation Administration and that the company must run the tests once every two years.

They said about six birds are used for each type of engine. The birds are provided by local game farms, licensed by the state for that purpose, the spokesmen said.

Shot From Cannons

Argon or nitrogen compounds are used to gas the birds. Once they are dead, the birds are propelled from air cannons into the engines operated at top speed.

Walter Weymouth, an inspector at the FAA's engineering office in South Windsor, said the tests began after several early model jet aircraft crashed when birds were sucked into their engines.

"I don't think you could shoot a rubber duck into it and come up with the same answer," he said.

The last test submitted for FAA approval was conducted in April, 1974, on an engine now in use

## 156 Fired by TWA Protest in France

PARIS, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A group of 156 French hostesses and stewards fired this week by Trans World Airlines have threatened to take the company to court over the layoffs.

The former TWA employees said that they were fired despite a French Labor Ministry ruling against the action. They said that their jobs were being taken by personnel hired in the United States and that the company was thus exporting U.S. unemployment to France.

A TWA spokesman said that the current economic situation and its repercussions on world travel had made the layoffs necessary. He denied that TWA was hiring new personnel in the United States and said that, on the contrary, 300 U.S.-based hostesses had been laid off recently.

TWA has appealed the Labor Ministry's ruling, the spokesman added.

## Seat Belts Compulsory

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (AP).—The use of safety belts will become compulsory for all drivers in Belgium effective June 1, the Ministry of Communication announced.

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## Conservatives Gather Debate 3d-Party Effort

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—More than 500 conservatives gathered for a political conference last night to debate the "betrayal" of principles by the Nixon and Ford administrations and cheer California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

During their four-day meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, Rep. Bauman, R-Md., said he was Democratic and Republican were captives of "a static philosophy that has led to debilitation [in] three-fourths of the world."

He does not need a third party, Bauman said, "but, objective analysis, it had to be a second party."

Theme of Meeting

debate between those who attempt to recapture the from President Ford, and resident Rockefeller, and who want to form a new native party outside the is expected to be a theme meeting, which runs Sunday.

Don Evans, the chairman of American Conservative said the organizers of the had "no preconceived

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## The New Politics of Food Aid

The Ford administration, often belabored as hard-hearted and stingy in the matter of food aid to foreign friends, is actually—almost despite itself—producing a record worthy of considerable praise. As recently as last November, a lot of people in and out of Congress were publicly exhorting the President for his reluctance to raise food aid this year from three million tons to four million tons. The difference was substantial when set against a world food deficit estimated at that time at 7.5 million tons. The figure of an extra million tons had also taken on an undeniable political and symbolic significance, as round numbers sometimes do. A million tons of food can provide 10 million people a subsistence diet if the local harvest has failed. In any event, Mr. Ford was saying no.

Now, however, a decision has been announced in the fine print of the new budget—to ship upwards of five million tons of food in fiscal 1975 under Public Law 480, commonly known as Food for Peace. By dollar value, the figure is to be \$1.6 billion, as against \$963 million in 1974. For 1976, the projected total is \$1.3 billion.

The most interesting part of the increase from a Washington point of view is the last \$178 million. It emerged from an executive-congressional grinding operation which has become the distinctive feature of the new politics of food. Only in the last year or two has Congress as a whole taken enough interest in issues of food to try to share policy control with what might be called the political-agricultural complex—the coalition of bureaucrats and producers who have determined the disposition of America's farm "surpluses" over the past generation.

Late in 1974 Congress decided that the administration was sending too much Food for Peace to political clients such as South Vietnam and Egypt and not enough to hungry people in such places as the African Sahel and South Asia. So it said, in legislation, that political favorites could receive no more than 30 per cent of supplies dis-

tributed under that part of Food for Peace which was sold on easy terms. (The other and smaller part is given in dire emergencies.) That left the administration with not enough food, in its judgment, to meet political objectives. To make the 30-per-cent political slice stretch farther, the administration agreed to increase the amount of the food available in the program as a whole.

This is obviously not a solution which can be emulated year after year. It probably only worked this year because the administration had other reasons—in particular, a desire to help prop up falling American farm prices—to buy additional food from American farmers to distribute cheap or free abroad. There is a large and so far unfulfilled need for the kind of improved government-wide planning and coordination that would give foreign consumers a better idea of what level of supplies they may expect. Still, it was a pretty neat political deal. The administration on one side and Sen. Hatfield and Sen. Humphrey on the other deserve credit for working it out.

The future of food aid, then, is far from assured. For one thing, Earl Butz remains Mr. Ford's secretary of agriculture and he continues to fear that Food for Peace supplies, though they may feed hungry people, tend to depress local agricultural production and to distract governments from concentrating more sharply on growing more food of their own. Nor is the administration certain that hard-pressed American consumers will agree that the humanitarian and political values of food aid are sufficient to offset the inflationary impact of taking Food for Peace supplies off the American market to be sent abroad. Here, to be sure, an administration also concerned with bolstering falling farm prices bumps into itself coming around the other way. This is only to say that food aid, while it may sound simple and "humanitarian," is a thoroughly political issue, indeed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Turkish Boomerang?

President Ford has argued strongly for reconsideration by Congress of its cutoff of arms deliveries to Turkey over the Cyprus dispute.

The issue is essentially tactical: Is a negotiated settlement between Greece and Turkey, both NATO allies, and between their Cypriot offshoots more likely to be advanced by maintaining the arms cutoff for Turkey's NATO forces or by lifting it temporarily?

The Congress agrees with the Ford administration that a negotiated settlement should be the prime objective of American policy toward Cyprus and that American mediation is essential. What is in dispute is how American leverage should be exercised and what risks are legitimate in American relations with Turkey.

The legal issue that was controlling last fall—congressional insistence that a ban on arms aid was mandatory as a result of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus—was sidestepped under an October compromise. The President withheld a veto of an arms cutoff amendment in return for a two-month delay, later extended two more months by Congress. The possibility was held out of further extensions if substantial progress were made toward a settlement. When Secretary of State Kissinger was unable last week to certify that such progress had yet been made—even though he remained con-

fident of eventual success—the ban went into effect.

However, it has become evident that the halt in arms deliveries may be decreasing, rather than increasing, American leverage in the negotiations. Turkey's foreign minister called off a planned Brussels meeting with Mr. Kissinger and the Greek foreign minister, on the basis that he would not accept American mediation under pressure of the arms cutoff. A Turkish offer to let 5,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees return to their villages in Turkish-dominated border areas was turned aside by the Greeks, reportedly for fear that any forward movement might cause Congress to restore arms shipments to Turkey. And now the Turkish Cypriots have felt free to turn their federation proposals into a fait accompli by proclaiming their sector a separate state.

The freezing-over of the negotiating climate suggests the desirability of a return to the more flexible approach Congress took after voting the original cutoff. It could keep the heat on both the administration and Ankara by giving a further try to the October compromise. A six-month waiver of the arms embargo, conditional on regular assurances from Mr. Kissinger that fruitful negotiations were under way, would, under the circumstances, seem preferable to the present dead end in peace talks, with all its dangers to the solidity of NATO.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger's Mideast Trip

It is not merely in Cairo, but also in Damascus and, through Syrians and Soviets, with the Palestinians that Mr. Kissinger will have to seek the conditions for a new Egyptian-Israeli agreement. . . . This is why Mr. Kissinger has pointed out that his present trip must not be expected to produce results, but will enable him, after coming back to the United States and having worked out "an American viewpoint on the question," to go back to the Middle East and to conclude the negotiations. . . . There is reason to believe that possibilities for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement exist and that there are significant chances of seeing the Syrians underwrite it and the Palestinians accept it. It has been known for some time that the dealings concerning the Israeli-Egyptian agreement have made headway.

—From the Figaro (Paris).

### New Thai Premier

After a shaky start, Thailand's democracy should steadily gain popular confidence. The obvious danger is that a weak and fumbling government will be exposed to an old-style army takeover. There was little military support for the rulers overthrown in 1973 but the army has not, for that reason, lost its nerve or, indeed, its belief that it has a natural and proper finger in the political pie. . . . Against the threat of another military takeover may be set some stabilizing factors. One is the monarchy. The king's intervention in favor of the student demonstrations of 1973 was decisive. Another is a civil service increasingly staffed by better-educated civilians. Unfortunately a politician of Seni Pramoj's age [69] and monarchical traditions is unlikely to point the way forward for the country.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

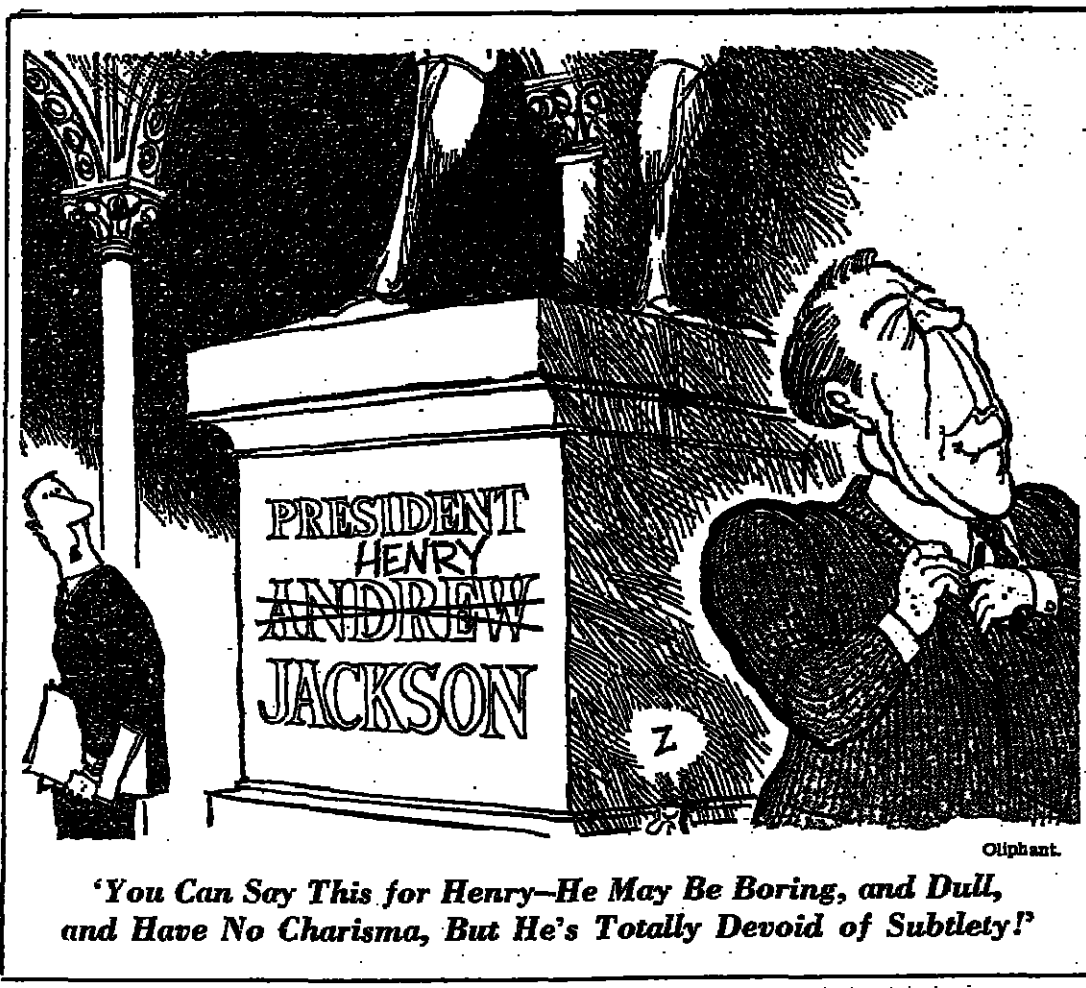
February 15, 1900

WASHINGTON—Complaints from foreign governments of assaults committed upon their subjects, as in the case of the recent lynching of Italians, and of the failure in the punishment of the guilty, have resulted in the administration bringing forward a bill providing that the prosecution of those charged with assaults upon aliens shall be brought in the Federal rather than the State Courts.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1925

PARIS—With the French franc again hovering in the vicinity of 20 to the dollar, while the pound sterling is about to regain its pre-war value, leaders in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday advocated the abandoning of party political strife to weather France's financial storms if the credit of the country is to be saved. It was also noted that too much money was leaving the country.



## The Forgotten Candidates

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The presidential election campaign of 1976 has already started—over a year before the first primary in New Hampshire, 18 months before the national party conventions, and almost 21 months before the final voting.

If there is any logic to a campaign of this length, it is that it gives new candidates time to get known, and gives the parties, the press, and the people time to think about the qualities required in a president during the last years of the 1970s.

There is little evidence now, however, that the people are thinking much about the kind of man they want or need in the White House after the next election, or that many new men of presidential stature are coming forward to challenge the nominating system that gave us a choice between Richard Nixon and George McGovern in 1972.

### Seek the Office

The conventional wisdom, now as usual, is that the man or woman must seek the office and not the other way around; that only established politicians, preferably from the U.S. Senate, are qualified to be president, and that the people, like it or not, which they usually don't, must wait and choose between the candidates who have enough confidence, vanity, and money to make the race.

This rules out experienced, intelligent, and attractive foreigners like Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts, Cyrus Vance of New York, and John Gardner, the present head of Common Cause.

It also excludes, for other reasons—some of them valid—distinguished members of the Supreme Court of the United States such as Potter Stewart of Ohio and Byron White of Colorado; whose abilities are different but do not suffer in comparison to those of the men now being mentioned for the presidency.

There are obviously good reasons for saying that the presidency is a political office that should be left to politicians, and specifically, for discouraging Supreme Court judges from seeking the presidency, but given the qualities and ages of the men likely to be nominated by the two major parties, it cannot be entirely silly to look around fairly soon for some talented "outsiders."

### Comparisons

This, of course, involves personal comparisons, which may be "odious," but in the end elections inevitably involve comparisons which are odious to a great many people. The only point being raised here is whether it is

in the national interest for the American people merely to wait around until they are given a choice they probably won't like, and then grumble that they were stupid or even deceived.

Are the people sovereign or not? Should they choose between the best candidates available in the republic or only the candidates the parties choose to put before them? At least, if they have to endure an 18-month campaign, should they not at least look over the field and discuss the citizens of presidential stature, regardless of whether such men and women are "running" and listed in the popularity polls?

It is argued, of course, that there is a certain blind wisdom in the present system; that it may be cruel, but like nature, separates the strong from the weak. Over the generations, it has served us fairly well, but often it also ignores the best and the strong.

The governors of the states are scattered across the continent, away from the centers of television, and are seldom considered. There are men in the House and Senate, like John Anderson, R-Ill., John Brademas, D-Ind., and Jack Bingham of New York, who are comparatively young and at least as impressive as Jerry Ford was when he was sitting in the House at the age.

In the Senate, Henry Jackson of Washington and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas are running hard, while Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Walter Mondale of Minnesota have pulled out. Yet man for man, Sen. Charles Mathias of

Maryland and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana are worthy of equal consideration but are scarcely mentioned.

There are others in private life, like Klingman Brewster, the president of Yale, and George Ball, the former under secretary of state, who occasionally hear "Hall to the Chief" in the night and think vaguely of running for the presidency, but in the morning realize this is a hopeless proposition.

### The Press

And of course, as the system now works, their daylight conclusions are undoubtedly right. But judges of the Supreme Court like Mr. Justice Hughes, and business amateurs like Wendell Willkie have been nominated, and if the press paid attention to the best we have rather than what the parties put up, maybe we'd get some really new faces.

After all, the history of world politics these days is one of surprises. A couple of years ago, it would have been a thousand to one vote against Helmut Schmidt being Chancellor of West Germany, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing being President of France, and the Tories in Britain putting a woman at the head of their party.

The political pros in Washington say "It can't happen here," and they're probably right, but it would be helpful if it was some new faces in the campaign during the next 18 months, and it won't happen unless the people demand it, and the press tries to bring the best talent of the nation to the fore.

## Is France Warming Up to NATO?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Last week's quiet visit by NATO Secretary-General Luns to President Giscard d'Estaing could signal the start of a closer relationship between this country and the Western Alliance.

Although France withdrew in 1966 from the integrated command structure it still remains a signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty. It is represented on the pact's permanent council as well as by missions to its political headquarters in Brussels and its military headquarters at Casteau, Belgium.

While NATO and SHAPE headquarters moved away from France at Gen. de Gaulle's request, making this country the alliance's odd man out, there has nevertheless been a good deal of cooperation—often from complete "coyness" in the French and United States defense forces have worked to-

gether exceptionally well. This has been less true in such realms as army coordination or intelligence. There isn't any joint accord on targeting of the massive NATO and small French nuclear forces.

After the alliance was disrupted by De Gaulle's order, the commander U.S. Gen. Lemnitzer, and Gen. Allieret, French armed forces chief of staff, worked out a secret agreement to insure cooperation between NATO and France. However, Allieret was killed in an air crash and the accord was more or less refrigerated.

This created an awkward situation. It is recognized by French military leaders that in the nuclear missile age it is necessary for planning purposes to have total coordination among allies even if the word "integration" is scrupulously avoided. Nevertheless, this military view has not yet been fully impressed upon France's political leadership.

Gen. Maunin, who holds the job once held by Allieret, understands the problem well but will retire this summer. One French officer particularly qualified to brief civilian authorities on what is needed is Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, air force chief of staff, and brother of opposition chief François Mitterrand.

### Haig Eager

Fortunately, NATO's new commander, Gen. Haig, is particularly eager to smooth out wrinkles in the relationship with France. He has already taken quiet initiatives along this line. There should be no insuperable difficulty in getting things moving along the direction imagined by Lemnitzer and Allieret—or even further.

The French have played an active role in NATO's basic alliance air defense arrangement. French ships recently maneuvered beside other alliance vessels off the Iberian Peninsula. For years France has made part of its military camp at Canjuers available to U.S. Marines for maneuvers.

Officially, the Giscard regime's NATO policy has been spelled out by Foreign Minister Sauvagegarde as "full membership but no integration." This was the intention of the Lemnitzer-Allieret accord although Sauvagegarde is looking at a wider horizon, including political and diplomatic affairs.

Nevertheless, Paris believes that while cooperation can be improved, it is impossible for a nuclear power—even a small one like France—to accept total integration in a command structure headed by a foreigner, in this case Haig. That Britain accepts such a situation is of no concern here.

France in no sense wishes to be regarded by its fellow signatories of the Atlantic pact as a second-class ally or one that has certain reservations. One might say its approach is "everything short of integration." Indeed, France has hopes of burying the hatchet on NATO arguments. It took the initiative to arrange an accord settling the bill for NATO's enforced physical exodus.

This government recognizes that it needs a U.S. umbrella for protection in case of the unimaginable.

ble emergency and at the time points out that both defense and NATO defense require the most effective cooperation from France.

The background is the French desire for renewed efforts by Haig on the one hand and French leaders on the other to fully activate the Lemnitzer-Allieret understanding. They must invigorate and make concepts of mutual understanding and cooperation have been allowed to lapse.

### Europe A-Force

When the late Georges Pompidou was President of France, he talked occasionally of the need to arrange a joint targeting agreement with NATO. Also, he wanted to see that the eventual desirability of setting for a "European" force in the alliance, based on an Anglo-French contribution.

The latter idea seems to be stillborn, with the disappearance of its two chief sponsors, ex-Prime Minister Pompidou and ex-Prime Minister Mitterrand. But the former idea is still obvious subject to be settled together with various other problems concerned with keeping the alliance alive and effective.

One may hope the Luns to Paris marks but the first of a steady progression toward more efficient cooperation in defense. All the West stands to benefit.

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## Prices of Food Soar

## More Cambodians Starving As Refugee Flux Mounts

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Although this city has enough rice to feed the population for several weeks in the event of a prolonged blockade, instances of severe malnutrition are increasing and children are dying of starvation.

The situation in the isolated border towns such as Neuk Luang on the Mekong River, is even worse.

The food may be here but the prices are so inflated that the very poor cannot buy enough to feed their families adequately and the new wave of refugees since the current dry-season offensive began has swamped the meager relief system.

Before the upsurge in fighting began in January, relief missions thought they had the malnutrition problem under control.

## A Country of Refugees

But now Cambodia has become a country of refugees. They are being checked the dusty roads in or cars and on foot fleeing when the war sweeps near their villages. The government estimates that 2.2 million persons have been displaced since the war began five years ago. The total population of the country is only 7 million but no one here knows the situation behind the rebel lines where at least one third of the population lives.

Phnom Penh's population has grown from about 600,000 since the war began to more than 2 million now. Efforts are being made to keep the refugees out of the city and last month barricades were put up outside of town. Many refugees are now

settled in straw huts on the roads leading into the capital. The refugees have little clothing and not enough to eat.

Most of the refugees melt into the local population and live with relatives and friends—getting on as best they can. But about 70,000 are still in camps.

The government has a program whereby new refugees, who usually arrive at the camps with nothing but the clothes on their backs, are given 300 grams of rice a day—about two small bowls. It was once calculated that a Viet Cong soldier needed a minimum of 700 grams a day to keep fighting.

## U.S. Aid Program

The relief rice is paid for mostly by the American aid program—\$14 million last year—and distributed by volunteer agencies such as CARE, World Vision, Catholic Relief Service and the Red Cross. The volunteer agencies try to supplement the rice with fish and vegetables and they try to feed refugees soup both here and in provinces still under government control. The current upsurge has been too much for them, however.

The majority of the poor receive no aid at all and the rampant inflation has made it very difficult for families to get enough food.

For example, the price of rice in the market has increased from 240 Cambodian riels a kilo in December to about 340 riels today. A year ago rice cost 80 riels a kilo and in 1970 a kilo of rice cost about 8 riels. The rice has been devalued several times since 1970. A dollar now brings 1,330 riels.

## Rebels Sink 4 Gunboats

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Two Cambodian naval officers were killed and 10 sailors were wounded when rebel boats sank four government gunboats on the Mekong River yesterday, reliable military sources said today.

The boats were transporting food and ammunition to Pnom Penh, which government troops are trying to regain in an operation aimed at reopening the Mekong for supply convoys to the capital, according to the sources.

## Sino-Soviet Talks Set on Borders

PEKING, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev arrived here Wednesday, after a six-month absence, to reopen talks on the Sino-Soviet border dispute.

Mr. Ilyichev, who has led the Soviet delegation to the talks since they began following serious border clashes in 1969, was greeted by the new chief of the Chinese negotiating team, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-jung, when he landed at Peking airport.

Mr. Han's appearance at the airport was the first indication that he had taken over leadership of the Chinese side to the talks, deallocked for five years, from Yu Chan, also a vice-foreign minister. No reason has been given for the change.

## Henry Van Dusen Dies at 77, Top U.S. Ecumenist

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Henry P. Van Dusen, 77, who served as president of Union Theological Seminary here from 1945 until he retired in 1963, died yesterday, apparently of a heart ailment.

Since his retirement, he had traveled widely for the seminary, visiting Christian churches around the world, promoting Christianity and serving as a contact with seminary alumni.

Mr. Van Dusen was one of Christianity's earliest and greatest ecumenists. He was a top-level architect of the World Council of Churches.

## Ivan Yates

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—Ivan Yates, 49, assistant editor and chief editorial writer of the Observer, a London Sunday newspaper, was knocked down and killed by an automobile near his home late Wednesday.

D. Keith Carlson, SCITUATE, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP).—D. Keith Carlson, 34, the producer-director of the nationally televised, award-winning children's program, "Zoom," was killed in an automobile accident Wednesday night.

## Killed Fighting Americans

## Mexican Tale of Hero Cadets In 1847 War Is Called a Myth

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14.—One of Mexico's most cherished legends is falling apart—the story of the six child heroes who died defending Mexico City against an onslaught of American soldiers in the war of 1847.

In the annals of the Mexican military, a respected editor and historian, Armando Ayala Anguiano, has argued persuasively that the story was concocted out of the Mexican imagination over the years.

On top of this, Mr. Ayala said, the great monument and wall in honor of the heroes may be even contain their bones. Instead, he said, American soldiers may be buried there.

In a certain moment of their defense," Mr. Ayala wrote, "all heroes need myths. But the myth also comes when these myths no longer useful, become harmful burden. Perhaps the awful moment has now come for us to do away with the myth of the child heroes."

## Story of Cadets

The traditional story is a simple one: During the war of 1847, Gen. Winfield Scott attempted to capture Chapultepec Hill, which commanded the entrance to Mexico City. At that time, the hill was the site of Mexico's military academy. This left the defense of the hill in large part to the academy's cadets.

Hopelessly outnumbered, the cadets heroically resisted the American attack on Sept. 13. Realizing assistance was futile, a cadet, Juan Escutia, grabbed the Mexican flag to try to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Americans. An American shot him. The wounded cadet then rapped himself in the flag and tugged over the hill to his death in the rocks below.

Five other cadets died in the battle. They and Escutia are the child heroes.

The story is often celebrated; actors have called the fallen

cadets "the cleanest heroes in our national history."

The myth has made its way across the U.S. border as well. In 1947, President Harry Truman, in a visit to Mexico City, placed a wreath on the monument of the heroes. In Merle Miller's biography, "Plain Speaking," Mr. Truman is quoted as saying he was advised against doing this by the State Department for fear of angering Texans.

"I said, 'What the hell. Any Texan that's damn fool enough to be put out when a President of the United States pays tribute to a bunch of brave kids, I don't need their support.'"

"So I went out there, and I put a wreath on that monument, and it seemed to work out all right."

## No Outcry Heard

Mr. Ayala, 46, is the founder and editor of *Contenido* magazine and the author of two books on Mexican history. He outlined his version of the battle and the growth of the myth in two articles and elaborated on them in an interview.

There has been neither an outcry of rage nor a thorough discussion on the controversy in reaction to Mr. Ayala's research, mainly because no other periodical has taken up the issue.

"They are frightened," Mr. Ayala said. "The cult of the child heroes is very strong in this country. If the other publications thought they could refute me, they would do so. But they know they can't, so they're not writing anything."

In an expected reaction, Gen. Jesus de Leon Toral, the historian of the Mexican Army, denied that the story of the child heroes was a myth. In a letter to Mr. Ayala, the general wrote that the heroism of the cadets, by which they salvaged the honor of the army, "committed a glorious act without precedent in the universal history of all time."

© Los Angeles Times.

## مكتبة النهر



VIETNAM PROTEST—A group of opposition National Assemblymen using torches to set fire to portraits of President Nguyen Van Thieu during a recent rally in Saigon.

## U.S. Painter Is Among Defendants

## Abortion Case Rekindles Dispute in Italy

FLORENCE, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Neith Nevelson Richen, a painter from New York City, says she tried to help a friend last month and wound up a defendant in a case that has reopened nationwide debate on legalizing abortion in Italy.

The 28-year-old granddaughter of sculptor Louise Nevelson was one of 45 persons seized by Carabinieri Jan. 9 in a raid on a walled villa housing a clandestine abortion clinic.

She was charged with aiding the practice of abortion, association to commit crime and abuse against the medical profession. She served 36 days in prison before being given provisional liberty four days ago and, if convicted on all three counts, could be sentenced to more than 10 years in prison.

Mrs. Richen expects to be acquitted. "I'm very optimistic because I'm not guilty," she said in her lawyer's office.

Her lawyer, Carlo Colombo, was more guarded. Asked about his client's chances, he shrugged and said: "It will depend on the judiciary. It is impossible to know what they will decide."

Under Italian law, Mrs. Richen cannot discuss her case while it is before an investigating magis-

trate, but she repeated a statement she signed when she turned herself in on Jan. 15.

"I have an American friend, Barbara Forchion, who wanted to have IUD (intrauterine device) adjusted. An organization in Florence told me about the clinic and I went along with her. It seemed like a regular place, people were just going in and out—like Planned Parenthood in New York," she said.

The two women were sitting in a waiting room with dozens of women when the Carabinieri arrived and took all of them into custody.

So far, 11 arrest warrants have been issued, including one for Mrs. Forchion of New York, who has disappeared.

"I surrendered because my arrest warrant was out and there was no point in not," Mrs. Richen said. "Since I haven't done anything, I might as well stay and clear it up."

## Discussion Stirred

The case has stirred widespread discussion of Italy's Mussolini-era law banning abortion, even to save a mother's life. The Radical party has started a drive to collect petitions calling for a national referendum on the issue and bills are being presented in

Parliament by various parties to liberalize abortion laws, a move opposed by the Roman Catholic Church.

The Radical party estimated that there are 15 million illegal abortions a year in Italy and that thousands result in deaths.

Italian newspapers said the two American women had helped to establish the clinic 16 months ago and worked there with its director, Dr. Giorgio Conducci.

But Mrs. Richen said she had no connection with the clinic or its sponsors, the Radical party, which has no seats in Parliament, and the Information, Sterilization and Abortion Center.

## 8 Swedish Athletes Survive Air Crash

GAELFE, Sweden, Feb. 14 (AP).—A twin-engine Cessna aircraft carrying eight members of a Swedish first-division ice hockey team crashed while approaching Gaelfe yesterday, police reported. All the passengers survived.

The aircraft lost radio contact with the Gaelfe traffic control shortly before landing. Twenty minutes later, it was spotted by a helicopter in woody terrain, police said.

## Boston Jury Gets Final Views On the Right of a Fetus to Life

By John P. Mackenzie

BOSTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—An abortion death of a fetus at Boston City Hospital was defended as the natural result of a doctor's "best medical judgment" and denounced as a "white-coat killing" that should be punished as manslaughter.

Defense attorney William Homans Jr. told a Suffolk County jury yesterday that if Dr. Kenneth Edelin, the hospital's former chief maternity resident, is convicted of homicide, thousands of physicians will feel threatened by prosecution for adhering to accepted medical standards in performing legal abortions.

In reply, Assistant District Attorney Newman Flanagan told the jury not to be swayed by sympathy for the 36-year-old physician. He said the death was homicide "whether it was a backstreet killing, a white-collar killing or a white-coat killing."

Insisting that the issue was "not abortion but the killing of an independent human being following an abortion," Mr. Flanagan argued that, while a woman and her doctor have a right to terminate some pregnancies, the fetus must be saved if it has a chance to live, however briefly.

## Case Goes to Jury

The case went to the jury today after six weeks of testimony. The jury began deliberating in the afternoon after hearing the final charge from Suffolk Superior Court Judge James McGuire.

Dr. Edelin testified that he performed the operation in October 1973, at the request of an 18-year-old unmarried pregnant woman whom he determined to be 22 weeks pregnant. He denied prosecution charges that he deliberately delayed delivering the fetus long enough to let it suffocate in the patient's womb.

The hysterectomy, an operation which corresponds to a cesarean section in the case of a live birth, was performed after three unsuccessful attempts to induce an abortion by injecting a salt solution into the amniotic sac containing the fetus. Dr. Edelin said he thought the saline solution might have killed the fetus before the hysterectomy was performed.

Mr. Flanagan ridiculed Dr. Edelin's methods and questioned his testimony that he checked but found no fetal life.

Referring to a photograph of the fetus, Mr. Flanagan asked, "Is it just a blob, a bunch of

mucus? Or what are we talking about here? A subject? I respectfully suggest an independent human being that the commonwealth must protect."

Mr. Homans said Dr. Edelin was entitled to base his medical judgments on the patient's needs and his understanding that, under the U.S. Supreme Court's 1973 abortion decision, the operation and the fetal death as its natural consequence were protected by the Constitution against criminal prosecution. That decision said that in the previability stage of pregnancy—up to 24 or 28 weeks—the mother and her physician have the right to decide whether to abort a fetus.

Mr. Homans challenged the jury to find "a single trace of doing what was wrong for the mother." Citing statistics that fetuses of comparable age and weight rarely survive, or live only hours or days, Mr. Homans asked, "Is this the kind of meaningful survival you would find if the fetus were viable?"

## A Chance to Live

Mr. Flanagan said his idea of survival did not mean that the fetus "will live to grow up, just that he will have a chance to live." He asked, "What rights do these individuals have at four days or seven days? Can we just throw them aside because they are not viable?"

"We are in a society where, if you are alive, you have a right to continue to live. There is no more important right, and no more heinous thing than to deprive an individual of the right to live."

After the closing arguments, Mr. Flanagan denied to reporters that the prosecution had been inspired by "right to life" forces. Asked whether Dr. Edelin had fair warning that the fetal death could produce an unprecedented manslaughter charge, Mr. Flanagan said doctors "are presumed to know the law."

## Gaelic Ebbs In Scotland

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The number of Scots who can speak only Gaelic, their country's ancient language, was halved between 1961 and 1971 from 974 to 471, according to official census returns.

Half the Gaelic speakers were children aged between 3 and 9 and 88 more were over 65. All live in remote parts of the Scottish Highlands.

Meanwhile, the number of people bilingual in Gaelic and English rose from 80,004 to 88,415. Scotland's total population is about 5.2 million.

## China Reported Searching for Oil In Disputed Isles

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP).—China is exploring for oil around the disputed Parcel Islands in the South China Sea and establishing a commercial and military presence there, Western diplomats said today.

They said that the oil exploration and development of the archipelago had been confirmed by reports from Peking.

China took over the barren islets a year ago when a small force of Chinese Navy ships and planes drove out a small South Vietnamese force. South Vietnam still claims the 15-island archipelago, which is about 225 miles east of the coast of Vietnam and 165 miles southeast of China's Hainan Island.

The diplomats said that Chinese newspapers and broadcasts reported the construction of installations for fishermen and permanent buildings of substantial size on the islets.

A diplomat reported that "China is definitely making an effort to show the Parcel Islands its legitimate territory."

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ART IN AMERICA

# A Test of Strength In Whitney Biennial

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Biennial (formerly annual) Exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art is the closest thing we have to the official salon exhibition of the last century: A survey of what established taste currently deems admirable and permissible in the creation of new art.

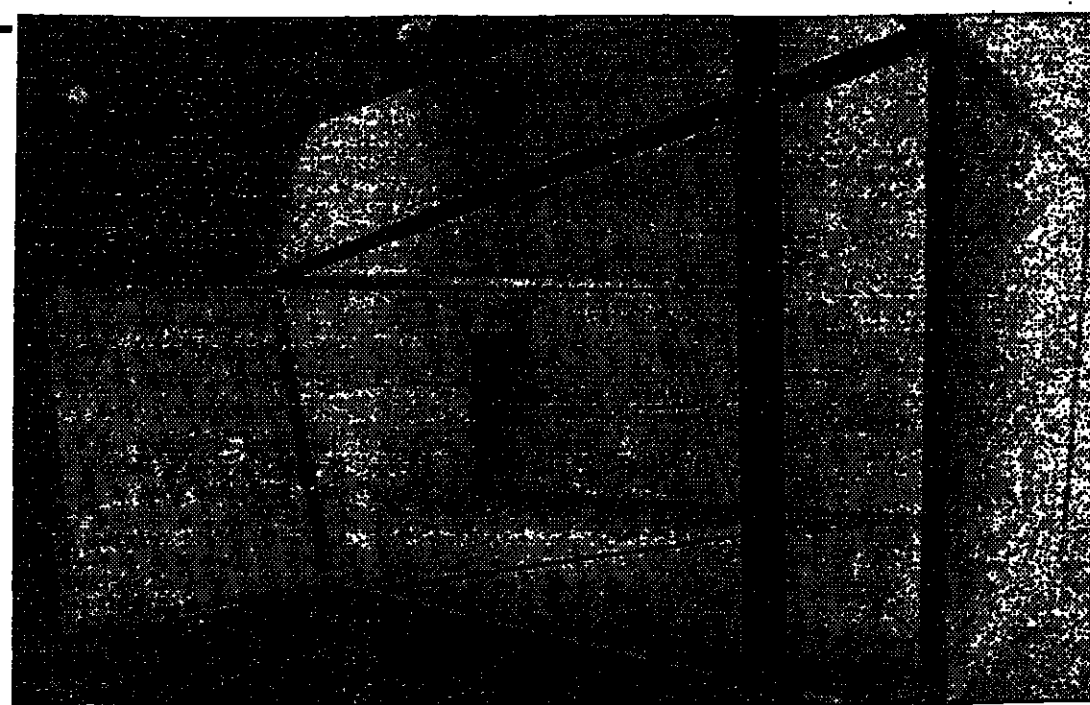
Such exhibitions are, by their very nature, unsatisfactory. They are obliged to serve too many interests. They lack exacting standards. They aspire to a disinterested representativeness that is always specious. They are, fundamentally, committee enterprises, and they look it. No single sensitive intelligence could possibly embrace with equal fervor all that such exhibitions dump on the public consciousness without standing accused of a fatal incapacity for making the most elementary discriminations.

There is, really, only one thing to be said for these exhibitions. If properly organized, they afford both the public and the community of artists an opportunity to see the work of younger (or at least newly arrived) talents side by side with the work of older and more experienced hands. They are, in short, a test of strength. Youth confronts age; convention meets the challenge of inspiration and innovation. Generational pieties are exposed to fresh scrutiny. Where else—except in our heads, where our pieties have a tendency to perform odd tricks—can we see,

actually see rather than imagine, this confrontation of works of art by other works of art spanning a wide range of contemporary loyalties?

No doubt the tender hearted will find the gladiatorial aspect of such an exhibition distasteful, even hateful. This speaks well for their tenderness, but ill of their understanding of the way the life of art sustains its fundamental vitality. Cruel as it may sound, the severest criticism any work of art receives is that meted out, implicitly or otherwise, by another work of art of greater conviction and cogency. In this respect, at least, art is a gladiatorial enterprise, and the advantage by no means always falls to the most experienced. To blink at the reality of this enterprise is to blink at something basic in the way our artistic values are created.

The 1975 Biennial, which now fills four floors at the Whitney with 147 items purporting to have some sort of aesthetic claim on our attention, is organized on a principle that rigorously excludes the kind of confrontation I have been describing. All artists of recognized distinction—distinction recognized in New York, that is—are excluded. Not all of the contenders are young, to be sure, but all are newcomers to the Whitney and the New York exhibition scene. As Tom Armstrong, the director of the Whitney, states the matter in his brief forward to the catalogue of the exhibition:



Rudy Serra's untitled work at the Whitney Museum Biennial.

tion: This biennial presents us with "a survey view of current work by artists from throughout the United States who have not become known through one-person shows in New York City or participation in previous Whitney Museum biennials or annals."

It was selected by five curators on the Whitney staff—John Hanhardt, Barbara Haskell, James Monte, Elie Solomon and Marcia Tucker—who scoured the country with the financial backing of the National Endowment for the Arts. As it turns out, the geography of contemporary American art is not much altered by this method of selection. More than a third of the artists in the biennial live and work in New York. Another third are from California. The rest are from scattered areas around the country, mainly university centers. This is pretty much what one would expect, and so there are no geographical surprises.

## Abundance of Rubbish

There are no surprises of any other sort, either. The Whitney curatorial staff has amply demonstrated its weakness for funky, kinky, klutzy claptrap in recent years, and there is the inevitable abundance of this rubbish in the current show. There is also a fair representation of perfectly serious abstract painting, much of it an evident "re-creation" of a 1950s-type abstraction by a generation that now looks upon that period as a distant historical epoch. There are excursions into realism, both of the academic and the photorealist

persuasions, and the requisite portion of conceptual art.

This is an indulgent exhibition. It serves no serious purpose and it sets no serious standard. In a culture governed by more stringent

## Cosmonauts Start Training in U.S.

HOUSTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Eight Soviet cosmonauts have arrived at the Johnson Space Center to start two weeks of training on American equipment in preparation for this summer's joint Russian-U.S. space flight.

Earlier Alexei Leonov, the commander of the Soviet crew for the joint mission, and the other Russian spacemen toured the American spaceport at Cape Canaveral.

The purpose of the mission is to test a docking device designed jointly by the two nations. If the device is a success this summer, officials said, it will be carried on all future American and Soviet spaceflights. This will enable craft of either nation to effect a rescue of the other country's spacemen.

## La Tour for Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 14 (UPI)—Automotive heir Walter Chrysler Jr. has given a \$14-million Georges de La Tour portrait of St. Philip to Norfolk's Chrysler Museum of Art. Only St. Georges de La Tour's are known to exist, all of them now in museums.

## Guggenheim Retrospective

# A Chance to 'Discover' Max Ernst

By John Russell

NEW YORK (NYT)—Max Ernst at his very best looks more and more like a major artist in a minor world. His very best tends to come into sight, moreover, at a time in life when most major artists have long ago been pinned down and documented. When he so wishes, he can operate on a very large scale and with oil paints on canvas. But his very best can also be produced with no more physical effort than is needed to take a pinch of snuff. His very best can come on a scale no larger than that of a credit card and it can also come on a scale that tells across the whole breadth of the Guggenheim Museum and has the effect of a warning unheeded in childhood and responsible thereafter, for some of our inmost distresses.

The Max Ernst retrospective at the Guggenheim has been three years in the making. Diane Waldman stalked the world for the 300 and more items that can be found in the informative catalogue. Ernst emerges, in fact, as one of the undiscovered masters—no small achievement, one may think, for someone whose 84th birthday is only a few weeks away.

"Undiscovered" may seem paradoxical in the case of someone who has been known for close on 60 years as one of the founders of the Dada movement and for more than 50 years as one of the founders of surrealism. There isn't a history of modern art in which Ernst is not a major figure, nor a museum of modern art that would not jump at his work. Books on him proliferate. Yet the Guggenheim has new sights to offer.

Collages of 1930 This applies to the collages of 1930 that turned the whole notion of art on its head and shook new sense into it. It applies to 1937, when Ernst functioned as an early warning system and in one major painting after another made it quite clear that Europe was in for big trouble and should lose no time in doing something about it. And it applies to those inspiring metaphors for doom and disaster with which he clocked in the lessons

of the 1940s one after the other. All these things are known, and yet there is still more to find out about them.

Something in this is owed to the circumstances of Ernst's long career. He has known over and over again what it is to be a man on the run.

Born near Cologne in 1891, he was in trouble with his father from an early age. He was in trouble with the post-World War I British Army of occupation in Cologne. When he moved to Paris in 1922, it was as a man without papers who could

have been expelled at any moment.

When World War II began, he was three times interned in France as an enemy alien and it was as a man blacklisted by the Nazis that he escaped from France in the nick of time. On arrival in the United States in 1941, he was consigned to Ellis Island and during the first year of his sojourn in this country (1941-53) he was under suspicion of "moral turpitude" for his association with the beautiful and gifted American painter Dorothea Tanning, with whom he will soon celebrate his 30th wedding anniversary.

Sent Work to N.Y.

Some of the most beautiful things at the Guggenheim were sent from Cologne to Paris in an ordinary brown paper parcel in 1931. When he was on the run from the Nazis, he either left his work behind or rolled it up and addressed it in the spirit of his provision to New York's Museum of Modern Art. (It got there.)

He does what he wants to do and moves on to something else. Yet the very tragedy of so much of his work is in his favor; for even now, more than half a century, his small but complex images are coming out of hiding. At no point in the Guggenheim show are there more welcome surprises than in the opening section.

The point here is that the basic character of Ernst's work comes through very well in reproduction. That character is fundamentally sardonic, mocking, not seldom ruthless, almost always wary. So great a cynic of misfortune is not often met with in art. The great German tradition of grim, plain statement finds in him a late exemplar. Cities, forests, people—all are first cousins to catastrophe, as he sees it, and history has proved him right.

But there is also much that can only be experienced first-hand. He had, for instance, from his first years a gift for color that can on occasion be touchingly hesitant. In a 60-year career there may well be works that are awkward and incohesive, but there is in his achievement something that is fundamental to the development of the human imagination and its dignity in difficult times. The show runs through Feb. 30 and the excellent catalogue costs \$14.75 (\$12.25 by mail).

## Italy Police Hold 2d Man in Theft Of Art in Urbino

URBINO, Italy, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The police today arrested a second suspect in the theft Feb. 6 of three Renaissance masterpieces from Urbino's Ducal Palace museum.

The paintings, one by Raphael and two by Piero della Francesca, are still missing.

The police said they arrested Stefano Serpe, 24, in Turin on a charge of aggravated theft and sent him to Urbino for questioning. Antonio Arcidiacono, 43, was arrested Wednesday on the same charge. Police sources said two other suspects were still being sought.

Urbino authorities have received three telephone calls demanding ransom. But only one of the callers gave authentic details of the paintings. Italian government officials said the government had received no ransom demands.

## U.S. Army Allowed To Kill Blackbirds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—A court today authorized a U.S. Army plan to freeze to death an estimated 10 million blackbirds, which roost around government installations at Fort Campbell, Ky., and a nearby ammunition depot at Milan, Tenn.

The army was prevented from carrying out the project earlier this month by a legal challenge brought by the Society for Animal Rights.

An appeals court today declined to renew the injunction.

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# THE ART MARKET

## A Frank Talk With a Dealer

By Souren Melikian

RIS (ET).—The crisis in the world economy, not in the art market, declares Jacques Kaplan, the New York-based art dealer who specializes on an international scale, in quick deals at a low margin of profit Feb. 2, 1974.

It may seem like a chicken-egg argument. It is, though, an expression of a crisis not often found among dealers. Most dealers today are busy trying to sweep the price of possible catastrophe from a carpet. The results of auctions are difficult to predict; most dealers won't about their transactions.

Of the prevailing anxiety is the first issue of a magazine newsletter to a Paris auctioneer, one or two candid admissions concerning the best-selling works down from the 10 to 250,000 franc range to 80,000 francs; the auctioneer's statements become increasingly noncommittal to the point of obfuscation.

In his worldwide business and almost nonexistent (his New York "gallery" only a business address and telephone), Jacques Kaplan is as busy as a bee. As business in the United States has gone stale, Kaplan has been opening new markets for contemporary art—in Asia, South Africa, Latin America, Canada and the Middle East.

Despite the enterprise, the economic crisis has bitten its own business. Where he used to chalk up average sales of 30 paintings a week, he is selling about 10. Kaplan is also pointing out that the drop in sales is not due to a drop in the price of art, but to a drop in the price of the current art market.

New York, Kaplan says, the market is at a standstill. American buyers once used to buy about half the paintings; now their presence is perceptible. The result is that the U.S. dollar is "cheaper" abroad, contrary to American art is leaving New York on a one-way trip.

Despite the apathy of U.S. dealers, Kaplan is not cutting sales at Paris. He is maintaining high prices when they send in for auction. This is despite the fact that

one half to two-thirds of all paintings now coming up for sale at Parke-Bernet are being returned to the sender because they failed to meet their reserve prices. This indicates, Kaplan says, a certain optimism on the dealers' part that things will get better in the near future.

### New York at Standstill

While New York has ground to a standstill, dealers seem to be holding their own in places such as Texas and parts of California where money is still to be had. Kaplan recently sold a Bathus oil for \$80,000 to a Texas dealer and a rare Léger watercolor, done in 1931, to a Californian dealer for \$18,500. He also had no trouble disposing of three Morris Graves paintings to a California collector for \$12,500 apiece.

In England, Kaplan—and by inference, other dealers—has been having his problems. He hasn't sold anything there since June. But, in France, business is fairly good. He has just sold a Karel Appel, done during the artist's COBRA period, to a French dealer for \$13,000. Other recent French sales have included works by Hartung, some Lindner ("There are very few of them around") and some Louise Nevelson.

Of the developing markets, Kaplan is particularly enthusiastic about Canada. Five years ago, he says, there were about 10 active galleries in Toronto. Today there are 50 or 60. In November, the new Henry Moore Museum opened there, further boosting dealers' businesses. Kaplan sold a half-dozen small-scale Moore bronzes to Toronto dealers for \$15,000 each.

### Oil Dollars

Latin American interest—and oil dollars—accounts for the spectacular rise in prices for works by artists such as Botero and Torres Garcia, Kaplan says. He points out that in November at Parke-Bernet, in New York, two Boteros made twice their presale estimates, a still life fetching \$29,000 and a family portrait, \$37,000. The Marlborough Gallery in Zurich, now an international dealer, sold all its Boteros before opening its Botero show in December. Italy is following suit—many Italians, Kaplan points out, have Latin American connections—as is Germany, where the economic pinch is being only mildly felt. For the same reasons, works by Torres Garcia, an Uruguayan-born artist of the Paris school, are now fetching four times what they were fetching three years ago.

Kaplan is also finding South Africa a burgeoning market. Although he has never set foot in the country, he has been able to sell South African dealers sev-

eral Mark Tobey's, thanks to contacts he made at the Basel Art Fair in June, 1974. Among them was a white tempera which went for \$17,500 and a very small (20 by 30 centimeters) work which brought \$7,500.

As for Australia, "if you had told anyone that you were going to sell pictures in Australia a couple of years ago," he said, "you would have been thought crazy. Now it is beginning to matter to us. We sold a Vesarely, a Magritte and other well-known names."

### Middle East

Another important potential market is the Middle East. But, as Kaplan indicates, there is more than one Middle East—a point often missed by some of his colleagues. "Saudi Arabia," he said, "has shown no interest in contemporary art so far. Kuwait, on the contrary, is potentially an important center." He tells of an investment fund with a capital of \$1 billion set up and run jointly by Britons and Kuwaitis. Then there is a Kuwaiti bank with branches in the other emirates which has expressed interest in investing in modern art. In fact, Kaplan says, the bank owner's son is thinking of opening a gallery.

But it will take more than pictures to conquer the Kuwaiti market. "Kuwaitis are shrewd and cautious," Kaplan pointed out. "They have been swamped by visitors of all kinds. Those they are prepared to do business with are people they have known for 10 or 15 years."

The Arab countries aside, Iran, too, offers dealers new outlets. Three new markets, as Kaplan put it. First came the "international" Iranians, those who have lived in Europe and the United States and who are perfectly at home with contemporary art. He has been selling to this group—the Knoxis, Motherwells and other Americans. It is just like dealing with New York or Paris buyers, depending on tastes. A second group of buyers are those Iranians who want Qajar paintings, i.e., the semi-Europeanized oils of the late 18th to 19th century that were painted in Iran. A third group wants museum caliber work by 20th-century masters. The highest gallery is said to have sold this group some major pieces, including impressionist works.

But, despite the new markets, despite the efforts of men like Kaplan, the art market is obviously going through a slower period. "Three years ago," Kaplan said, "you could afford to be an idiot. You could make a killing just by aiming at (buying) big names. They went up automatically. Now you must think, listen and look. It is slightly harder."

Indeed, the relationship between Gray and his portraits, which Kaplan says is so underemphasized, that without prior knowledge of the story, an audience might be baffled by this play, rather than merely bored. The reversal of Wilde's intentions extends to the casting of Michael Kitchen as Gray. He is as far removed as possible from the rose-red, blue-eyed youth of the original. Kitchen is one of our best young actors, but he is possessed of a coarse vitality. Here, where he attempts to damp that down, he becomes flaccid. His fascination for all those he meets seems improbable. He changes not at all as he plunges into vice, playing the part on one thin note.

### LONDON THEATER

#### Dorian Gray Without Wilde's Style

By John Walker

ON, Feb. 14 (ET).—Selfish is the first of the sinners. Gray, Oscar Wilde's sensation-seeking eternally, it is also an attitude of John Osborne, judging adaptation of the story Greenwich Theatre.

Indeed, the relationship between Gray and his portraits, which Kaplan says is so underemphasized, that without prior knowledge of the story, an audience might be baffled by this play, rather than merely bored. The reversal of Wilde's intentions extends to the casting of Michael Kitchen as Gray. He is as far removed as possible from the rose-red, blue-eyed youth of the original. Kitchen is one of our best young actors, but he is possessed of a coarse vitality. Here, where he attempts to damp that down, he becomes flaccid. His fascination for all those he meets seems improbable. He changes not at all as he plunges into vice, playing the part on one thin note.

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### MUSIC IN PARIS

#### Liebermann Turns to the Warehouse

By David Stevens

ON, Feb. 14 (ET).—For the time in the two years stewardship of the Paris Opéra, Liebermann has gone the opposite warehouse of predecessors, reviving the lion of Verdi's "Don Carlo" as one of the glories of the Auric regime in the lieu of the originally led "Don Quichotte" that ill-received last season.

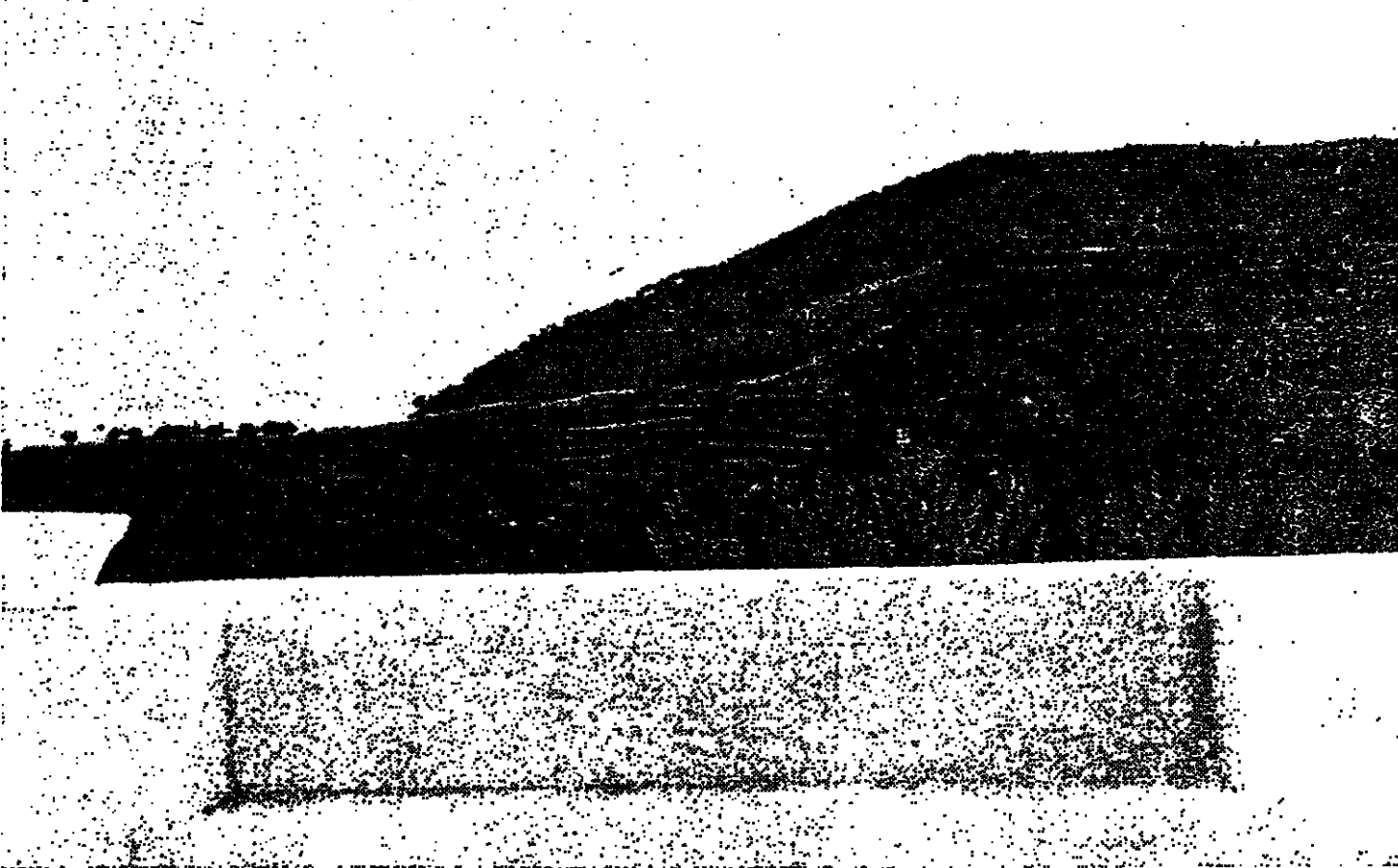
He got last night. The orchestra often played raucously and the conductor never seemed fully under control for long. Welcome Absence

Margherita Wallmann seems to have rethought her staging considerably, and there was a welcome absence of repertory routine. There were a couple of effective, semi-choreographed scenes without text that helped to explain the story—the opening tableau of Charles V's ritual death and one in which the Queen and Eboli exchanged costumes at the beginning of the garden scene. But the chorus, in fine voice, was moved around with military rigidity, and too often the individual characters were given pointless or inappropriate action.

Stunning Voice

Ghiaurov was in stunning voice, easily dominating the stage when he was on it, except in the powerful dialogue with Jules Bastin's granitic Grand Inquisitor, when the two basses seemed to be engaged in a battle of decibels rather than subtle power politics. Florentina Cuscutto's Eboli, hardened by triumphant in the role's bravura demands, was the only other first-class bit of casting—in an opera that really demands six imposing singing actors. Veriano Luchetti displayed a pleasant lyric tenor in the title part, in his Paris debut, but Luciano Montefusco was a very pale Rodrigo and Suzanne Sarroca's fragile soprano seemed constantly on thin ice in Elisabetta's music—although her account of the final-act aria hardly seemed worth all the pro-and-con fuss it caused.

Georges Prétre, the man the Paris audience loves to hate, at least partly deserved the abuse



"Hotel Terrace" by Randall Morgan, on view at Gabbiano in Rome.

### Rome

Valentino Vago, 1939-75, Rondanini, 48 Piazza Romanini, Rome, through Feb. 28.

In this retrospective of the work of a leader of the Milanese school of subtle abstraction, one sees how he has found himself: clearing the plane of superfluous debris to arrive at illuminated spaces over which float staves and other signs, anchoring limitless dimension. The largest and latest canvases, timely statements with a slow impact, are Vago's best.

Randall Morgan, Gabbiano, 51 Via della Prezza, Rome, through Feb. 28.

Morgan paints the sea off the Amalfi Coast and the coast itself with measured calm. The landscape is reduced to its elements and becomes grandiose. Morgan, an American who has lived in the Amalfi area for decades, has gone beyond the coast's Victorian glamour, giving a very twist to the old romance. He also caught the aridity of the land near the sea. Figures and baskets of eggs in the foreground do not always add to the picture; the calm

### EUROPEAN GALLERIES

tends to too much tidiness in places. The best oils show sky, water and land merging in wide, cool harmony.

Piero Dorazio, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through March 1.

Dorazio's work is a sort of impressionism from which all figurative reference has been removed. Watercolors and temperas are built of rows of brushstrokes in pure colors. These recent exercises are clear, luminous and handsome. The greatest density is always on top of the page so that no weight lies on the bottom, giving the pictures an added buoyancy.

Stephen Greene, Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, through Feb. 28.

Greene, an American, a veteran abstractionist and teacher, is showing in the Obelisco for the first time. Fields and patches of color are crossed by contrasting lines or sleek arcs and flourishes. It seems as if behind these abstract oils, a figurative image were hovering. In his drawings, Greene is more airy and clear. They are elegant and accomplished.

Antonio Pettit, Schneider, 10, Rampa Mignardelli, through Feb. 22.

Pettit's ink drawings of masked people, jolly people or figures in the accoutrements of power overlap or flitter together in agitated compositions. Obliquely but strongly, they point to social strife and injustice. However, there is a whimsical and light ironic bent to this Neapolitan's lively imagery.

### Paris

Oyvind Fahlström, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Feb. 26.

Fahlström attempts the tricky conjunction of poetry, painting and political information. Thus his two pieces devoted to Chile present us with a large (3-meter) cut out map of Chile. Out of it jut a number of spikes and on the spikes hang 20 colorful, fantastic-shaped cutouts. The ornamentation of these semi-mobility ranges from the pure, flamboyant decor to the style of the comic book. These pieces bear quotations from the poems of Sylvia Plath and Garcia Lorca, others carry factual information about some aspects of political or economic colonialism.

Fahlström himself compares the relationship between aesthetics and political fact which one encounters in his work to a scene in "Tosca" where a man is being tortured off-stage while the stage itself is filled by Puccini's bel canto. This conjunction, as he points out, may be in bad taste, but it generates its specific tension. He may not succeed in actually mixing oil and water, but he can shake the bottle pretty thoroughly.

Hessie Dietman and Brusse, A.R.G.E., Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to March 18.

Mark Brusse makes objects out of plain white wood (including wooden shoes which, like other found objects, he does not carve himself), perhaps to help his Dutch compatriots dissociate themselves from their Dutchness. He also makes rugged wooden machines some of which are rather handsome, but that, clear-

ly, is not the point. Erik Dietman (b. 1937) is to his native Sweden and to art what anti-matter is to matter. When one encounters the other, both vanish without trace. Dietman, with unflagging perseverance over a period of 20 years, has produced reams of anti-art with the assistance of adhesive plaster, swallow dung and, it would seem, rather frequent hangovers. No matter how you grasp his paradoxes, you are still likely to get stung.

Hessie's work is entitled "survival art" (in English) and presents us with ecrii thread sewn into untreated canvas, a frail manifest against the "technological threat."

17 Amis Dont Aldo Mondino, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to March 2.

In June last year Eduardo Arroyo had a show in this gallery. In October he was arrested in his native Spain, which he has always bitterly criticized. A coordinated action of pressure and influence obtained his release one month later. Meanwhile Flinker's gallery was the place where all of Arroyo's friends came for news, or brought news when they had any. This show assembles works by 17 of these friends, among them Adami, Gilles Ali-

laud, Byantios, Lucio Panti, Helion, Saul Steinberg, etc. There is a surprising diversity and an interesting quality in the works assembled. Most of the artists already have well-established reputations, others, who are less well-known, are worth discovering.

Paul Caranicas, Galerie du Luxembourg, 88 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1, to Feb. 28.

The dominant theme of this exhibition is a thick, square plate of glass standing on its edge. Caranicas, a young artist in his 30s, depicts the prismatic effects of light on its edges in large, light canvases. He is also attracted by the square and plumb-line architecture of the 1920s and has done some quasi-abstract paintings that draw their inspiration from it.

Raoul Hausmann, Galerie Beau-bourg, 5 Rue Pierre au Lard, Paris 4, to March 3.

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## An Artist Gets Permit to Hang 24-Mile Drape in U.S.

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP).—Bulgarian artist Christo Javachoff plans to create a 24-mile-long work of art by stretching an 18-foot-high cloth curtain from Petaluma to the Pacific Coast.

A permit for the "big drape" was approved on a 4-1 vote by the Sonoma County Board of Zoning Adjustments yesterday.

Christo, who gained widespread publicity for hanging an orange drape across a quarter-mile canyon near Ruffe, Colo., in 1972, was at the session with his attorney.

Leaflets explaining the project said it would cost about one million dollars and last about two weeks.

The artist said that steel poles, wire and the cloth would be given to owners of the property along the route.

### Army Surplus

The metal poles will be concrete-anchored the project planners said. The wire is Army surplus, and the cloth is woven nylon made for inflatable safety bags in cars.

The poles are to be erected in April, and college students and other volunteers will hang the curtain in September, the planners said.

The planners defended the curtain against objections that it would be ecologically harmful or visually a nuisance.

The aesthetic effect of a wind-blowing curtain stretching across rural hills and valleys would be a visual pleasure, they said.

The artist must also get approval from neighboring Marin County to stretch the curtain the last four miles to the coast.

## Ancient Coins Stolen From Beirut Museum

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (AP).—The police reported today that ancient coins worth \$100,000 were stolen from the American University of Beirut's museum.

The gold and silver coins unearthed by university-financed archaeological expeditions date back to periods ranging from the 1st to the 11th century, a police spokesman said. They include 53 Roman and 11 Byzantine gold coins.

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## Currency Rates

February 14, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank selling charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. fr.	Gldr.	Sw	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2,41'49	577.30	103,945	8,600	37,575	6,931'07	87,099	43,584	
Brussels (c)	34,525	82.35	15,7285	51,14	6,475	14,44	14,157	9,354	
Frankfurt	2,41'49	577.30	103,945	8,600	37,575	6,931'07	87,099	43,584	
London (c)	2,383'95		5,6145	10,2203	1,622'58	5,717'55	83,575	50,170	12,270
Milan	637.79	1,925.09	27,475	10,400		38,2195	259.05	13.05	
Paris	4,4335	10,4275	184,450		6,779'55	177,700	12,270'7	173,975	77,260
Zurich	2,4135	5,3067	106,31	57.5	0,3876	102.42	7.10		44.00

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: \$,6580; Escudo: 24.23  
Israeli £: 6.00; Pesta: 56.16; Schilling: 15.425; Sw. krona: 3.9758; Yen: 293.05  
Belgian financial franc: 35.275.

(e) Commercial franc (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.

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## May Set Back Inflation Fight British Pay Deal Seen Social Contract Threat

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Prospects for controlling inflation in Britain have received a setback at a critical moment for the national economy, as coal miners, whose strike winter brought down the inflationary government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, have won government approval for wage increases averaging 30 per cent over the next year.

Because the coal mines are one of Britain's nationalized industries, by granting the miners a 30-per cent increase, the National Coal Board in effect gave government approval to the agreement.

But if the government contends that the settlement was within the social contract, then the other unions will feel free to seek settlements just as large, or perhaps even larger if they think they can justify them on the basis of special need.

Inflation is regarded as one of Britain's most serious problems. Not only does it cause social unrest because of its impact on living standards, but it also has a bearing on Britain's ability to finance its massive trade deficit and on the value of the pound.

Britain may experience difficulty in borrowing to cover its deficit if lenders must be repaid in currency whose purchasing power is in doubt due to inflation. For similar reasons, the value of the pound could decline further against other currencies.

The pound held steady today against most other currencies and was quoted at slightly above \$2.39 in late trading. It was bolstered by the government's report that Britain's visible trade deficit in January had improved.

The deficit on the trade in goods was put at \$261 million, down from the revised deficit of \$346 million in December, and the lowest in more than a year.

The reason was a sharp improvement in the non-oil balance. The deficit on oil totaled \$312 million, but the non-oil balance was in surplus by \$51 million.

Exports totaled \$1,546 billion and imports were \$1,807 billion.



'God Bless Daddy, God Bless Mommy, Goddam Inflation 'n' Goddam th' Recession'

As Corporations Reduce Their Borrowings

## U.S. Money Supply Decreases 0.6 Per Cent

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply decreased at an annual rate of 0.6 per cent during the latest three months, despite Federal Reserve efforts to make it grow faster.

The figure, released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at its regular weekly press briefing on banking data, demonstrated the difficulty in getting the money supply to increase more rapidly while the economy is weakening.

Basically, analysts explained, the money supply increases through the expansion of bank credit. But borrowing has been declining as corporations have sought to reduce their loans and bring inventories more into line with sales.

Since Jan. 1, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday, commercial and industrial loans at the nation's banks have dropped by \$4.5 billion to \$126.2 billion.

In mid-December the Federal Reserve voted to try to make the money supply grow at an annual rate between 5 per cent and 7 per cent.

More recently, several senators (including William Proxmire, D-Wis., who heads the Senate Banking Committee; Robert Humphrey, D-Minn., and James Buckley, Cons.-Rep., N.Y.), have sponsored legislation directing the Fed to increase the money supply.

In the week ended Feb. 5, the most recent period for which figures are available, the money supply—the total of currency in circulation plus most checking account balances—averaged \$231.4 billion. This was an increase of \$500 million from the preceding week, but the money supply has wavered up and down close to this level since mid-1974.

Resolution for faster growth of the money supply, called recent rates "far below what is required to achieve the employment and housing goals now provided by law."

In recent testimony before Congress, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said the Fed would encourage economic recovery by expanding the money supply, but he served notice that its main concern is still to end inflation.

"We have no intention of permitting an explosion of money and credit—no matter how large private and public financing demands may become," Mr. Burns said.

Another reason behind the slack demand for bank loans has been a tightening of standards in granting credit because banks have come under pressure to cut loan losses and increase profits to strengthen their finances.

## Japan to Take Action To Stimulate Economy

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government decided today to implement a set of anti-recession measures including an increase in loans through government-sponsored financial institutions to try to prop up the economy.

## Norway Proposes Higher Tax On Profits From North Sea Oil

OSLO, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Oil companies operating in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea would have to pay up to three-quarters of their profits in tax under a proposed new system, Finance Minister Per Kleppe said today.

## waits to Get v Stake in Fish Company

DON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The huge Pan-African oil and trading conglomerate, announced agreement on a 10 per cent stake in Kuwaiti interests.

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## U.S. Firms' Stocks Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Manufacturing and trade inventories rose \$2.186 billion in December to a seasonally-adjusted \$271.143 billion, following a gain of \$3.335 billion in November, the Commerce Department reported today.

## U.S. Suffers Payments Deficit As Arab Investments Decline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—A decline in investments from oil-producing nations in the final three months of 1974 contributed to an \$8-billion deficit in the U.S. balance of payments last year, the Commerce Department reported today.

## Strong Market Beats Back Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (IBT).—The stock market had a gain today despite problems of profit-taking and some new evidence of U.S. economic trouble.

## Auto Sales in U.S. Decline

DETROIT, Feb. 14 (AP).—Layoffs in the U.S. auto industry will increase next week, following the manufacturers' report that car sales for the first 10 days of February hit a 13-year low despite price discounts.

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Rams, Cowboys, Colts Apparently Helped Themselves Most

How NFL Teams Really Did in the College Draft: An Appraisal

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT)—Which of the National Football League's 28 teams were able to improve themselves in the draft of 442 college seniors? And which ones found the draft to be non-productive?

Answers will not come until September when the last squad cuts are made and the rookies have been exposed. However, an initial assessment is possible regarding goals achieved or in no way attained.

An analysis would suggest that Baltimore, Dallas, Los Angeles, and maybe the New York Jets, did well or better than others. On the opposite end the Chiefs, Eagles and Redskins had the least to show at the finish.

An accounting follows, alphabetically by division and conference.

American Conference

**EASTERN DIVISION**

**BALTIMORE**—Colts' goal was to improve offensive line. They did by acquiring: (1) George Kuntz from Atlanta in the exchange of first-round picks that gave the Colts the opportunity to take Steve Bartkowski, and (2) Ken Huff, a top guard prospect from North Carolina. Other pluses were Mark Washington of Alabama, a defensive back; possible fullback replacements for Bill Oels in Marshall Johnson of Houston and Roosevelt Leaks of Texas, plus a sleeper quarterback, Steve Joachim from Temple who could make Marty Domres expendable.

**MIAMI**—Even though the World Football League may fold, the Dolphins had to protect themselves against many possible defections. They were delighted to acquire Darryl Carlton, a big tackle from Tampa; Fred Solomon from the same university who can play five positions well; Stan Winkler from Arkansas State as a possible Larry Cannon replacement; two good linebacker prospects in Houston's Gerald Hill and Ohio State's Bruce Eile, plus a "new" Paul Warfield in Morris Owens, the Arizona State receiver.

**BUFFALO**—Bills stressed defense. Their first two choices were Tom Ruff and Bob Nelson, linebackers from Nebraska.

**NEW ENGLAND**—Pats needed a tight end and they got the best available in Russ Francis of Oregon. They can take a chance with Rod Shoate, light-weight Oklahoma linebacker, and Pete Cusick, small defensive tackle from Ohio State. Both were excellent in college.

**NEW YORK JETS**—They had a risky draft that could be great. Desperate for a defensive end, they traded their first pick for Billy Newsome of New Orleans. Anthony Davis of Southern California may or may not be big enough or block enough to succeed Emerson Boozer at running back. Richard Wood from USC was the 10th linebacker to be chosen, which belied his reputation. A sleeper is James Scott,

a receiver from the Chicago Fire of the NFL and Henderson Junior College.

**CINCINNATI**—Bengals need a middle linebacker with Bill Bergery long gone to the Eagles and Glen Cameron of Florida may be it. Seeking a backup for Ken Anderson, the club took two quarterbacks—Penn State's Tom Shuman and Brigham Young's Gary Scheide—which is unusual.

**CLEVELAND**—Browns gained the big defensive end they sought for years in Mack Mitchell from Houston. They also looked for another Jim Brown but failed to find him.

**HOUSTON**—Oilers came up with two "sure" regulars in Robert Brazile, top-rated linebacker

from Jackson State, who should play on the outside, and Don Hardeman of Texas A & I, best of a thin crop of fullbacks.

**PITTSBURGH**—A championship team can afford to take a safetyman on the first round and the Steelers did, Dave Brown of Michigan.

**WESTERN DIVISION**

**DENVER**—Broncos were delighted that the No. 1 cornerback, Louie Wright of San Jose State, was available when their turn, 17th, came on the first round. They need him.

**KANSAS CITY**—Chiefs had only 11 choices and gained little. An exception could be David Wack, a linebacker candidate from San Jose State who hits hard.

**OAKLAND**—Raiders belong to no scouting group and are loners in draft but always do well. They acquired outstanding defensive backs in Neal Colzie, Ohio State, and Charles Phillips, Southern California, but then lapsed into indifference in later rounds.

**SAN DIEGO**—Chargers needed a defensive end and may have acquired one. First seven selections were defensive ends, led by Gary Johnson of Grambling, 260-pound tackle, and Ken Bernick, Auburn's star linebacker.

National Conference

**EASTERN DIVISION**

**DALLAS**—Cowboys, who always seem to have a selection in the

top five, used No. 2 to take the supposed best lineman of all, Randy White of Maryland. He will shift to middle linebacker as Lee Roy Jordan's eventual replacement. Five of the first six choices were defensive players.

**NEW YORK GIANTS**—This outfit has never learned how to use the draft properly and returns again look slim. Al Simpson of Colorado State will be expected to replace Willie Young at left tackle on offense.

**PHILADELPHIA**—Eagles had no choice until seventh round so they had no draft.

**ST. LOUIS**—Cardinals' draft was questionable. Tim Gray, Texas A. & M., defensive back with a weight problem, and Jim Germany, New Mexico State running back, were the alleged jewels.



Randy White  
Dallas Linebacker.

Sabres Up, Bruins Down NHL Play

**BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 14 (UPI)**—The Sabres described it as their most important game of the season after it was over, the Bruins' coach, Don Cherry, said, "We were outplayed."

The Sabres held the Bruins to 19 shots on goal and allowed high-scoring Phil Esposito a single shot as they won 3-1 last night.

A victory moved the Sabres points ahead of the Bruins in National Hockey League's division 4 and gave them the best of the game.

"But I guess Buffalo was up. No excuses, we were just played-outskated and out-thought," said Cherry.

Though the fans sang several choruses of "Good night, on" at the end of the game, the Bruins' coach, Fred Schmalz, said, "It's a long way to go."

Two Goals for Line

One of the Sabres' goals came overplays and Boston's only came while the Sabres were men down. The reunited "Conn Connection" line scored of the Sabres goals.

Boston's rookie goalie, Gary Leach, came within 3:12 of his shutout but Bobby Schmalz's puck by him after referee a hood sent the Sabres' Don of and then penalized the Sabres.

Robert scored his 20th in the first period and Rick in the second. Rick Martin in 3-0 in the third before Bruins scored.

ston's goalie, Gilles Gilbert, weathered 33 shots, made a number of impressive saves to the game close. But he had to withstand four five-shot barrages.

he guys know that this was the big game of the year," a Bromley said. "We came and did our jobs. This is the that gives us a good chance in first place."

e wanted to beat them," said, "and the burden was on. We're confident we can go in first place and tonight's really helps. I wish we were to go to two games to go-right we've got to keep going."

by Orr, Esposito and Ken a, Boston's main scoring as, were held to only two among them—both by Orr in the third.

of these guys don't get got," Cherry said, "then you're in trouble."

Oosterhuis Leading Miller By 7 Shots in San Diego Golf

By John S. Radosta

**SAN DIEGO, Feb. 14 (NYT)**—Peter Oosterhuis, a prime-quality British import in his first full year of U.S. professional golf competition, and three spear carriers of the tour achieved yesterday what few others have been able to do lately: They led Johnny Miller by seven and six strokes, respectively.

They had better enjoy that lead while they can because Miller was having a bad day from the effects of flu, and his bad days don't last long.

Oosterhuis shot a six-under-par 66 in the opening round of the Andy Williams San Diego Open at the Torrey Pines golf course. The San Diego is the sixth stop on the western segment of the 1975 pro tour.

Tied at 67 were Mark Hayes, a young Oklahoma in his third year on the tour, Arnie McKee, whose best year was 1973, when he won \$21,821, and John Schroeder, a big hitter whose one victory was the 1973 match-play championship, a tournament no longer played.

Miller, who won the Bob Hope Desert Classic last Sunday for

his third victory of the season, shot a 73.

This is Oosterhuis' first full year on the U.S. tour, but he is hardly a rookie in big time competition. As an amateur, he represented Britain on the Walker Cup team of 1967.

He also won the French and Italian Opens. On the U.S. tour as a visiting guest, he finished second in last year's Monsanto Open, losing in a playoff to Lee Elder.

Oosterhuis, who is 26 years old and 6 feet 5 inches tall, lives in London, but as a touring pro he represents the Pacific Harbor Club, a land-development project in Fiji.

He played the north course, starting from the 10th tee. The way he started was disarming—a three-putter bogey followed by three scrambling pars and a near-birdie.

He winged his first birdie on the 15th hole with a 6-foot putt, then picked up another on the 17th with a 25-foot putt and a third birdie on the par-5 18th, where he got home in 2.

Turning to the front nine,



Peter Oosterhuis  
After missing a putt.

Connors Gains Semifinals In U.S. Indoor Open Tennis

**SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 14 (Reuters)**—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors defeated Teimuras Rakula, 6-2, 6-3, yesterday to advance to the semifinals of the U.S. indoor open tennis championships.

Fifth-seeded Alex Mayer, of the

United States, also gained the semifinals when he upset fourth-seeded Jan Kodes, 6-2, 7-6.

In quarter-final action, second-seeded Ilie Nastase played seventh-seeded Billy Martin and third-seeded Vilas Gerulaitis faces unseeded Roger Taylor.

Connors and Mayer will meet in a semifinal match Saturday.

Unbeaten Colt Wins '75 Opener

**NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT)**—Foolish Pleasure, the undefeated colt who was voted the 1974 2-year-old champion, has launched his 3-year-old campaign by registering an easy victory in an exhibition seven-furlong race at Hialeah. With Jacinto Vasquez riding, Foolish Pleasure, who is owned by John Greer, romped to a 4 1/2-length triumph over Ambassador's Image, who preceded Circle Home across the wire in the three-horse field.

A non-betting event, the exhibition Wednesday was run before the regular program at Hialeah began.

The success was the eighth in a row for Foolish Pleasure, whose trainer is Leroy Jolley. The victory made the colt, a Florida-bred son of What A Pleasure, the favorite for the \$100,000 Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah on March 1, and also made him one of the strong candidates for the Kentucky Derby on May 2.

Foolish Pleasure completed the seven furlongs in 1:21 3/5, only two-fifths of a second off the track record.

**Ever Advances**

**CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)**—Top-seeded Chris Evert advanced with ease over seventh-seeded Julie Heldman, 6-2, 6-2, yesterday in the quarter-finals of the Chicago women's tennis tournament, but second-seeded Evonne Coolidge was upset.

Coolidge was eliminated by Wendy Overton, 6-3, 6-4. Coolidge was making her first tour stop of the year, after a month-long rest because of a wrist injury.

Also falling in the quarter-finals was fourth-seeded Olga Morozova, 7-6, 6-2, to fifth-seeded Martina Navratilova. Third-seeded Margaret Court survived an early scare to defeat Nancy Richey Gunter, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Chinese Men, Women Upset In Table Tennis

**CALCUTTA, Feb. 14 (Reuters)**—The Chinese table tennis team took a beating in the men's and women's singles at the 33rd world table tennis championships here today.

China's brilliant Li Chen-shih, fourth seeded in the event, was beaten by Miran Savak of Yugoslavia, 14-21, 21-15, 12-21, 21-17, 21-15.

Tao Wen-yuan of China was beaten by Japan's former national champion, Katsuyuki Abe, 10-21, 21-18, 21-19, 14-21, 21-18, in another match.

The Chinese suffered a major upset last night when their defending world champion, Hu Yulan, was ousted in her first match by a Russian, Asta Gedratite.

The glory lasted just a day for the Soviet physical culture graduate as she was beaten today by Henriette Lotaller of Hungary, 12-21, 21-17, 14-21, 21-16, 21-11.

College Basketball

**East**

Amherst 81, Tufts 67.  
Boston 81, Vermont 67.  
Brandeis 85, Lowell Tech 81.  
Bucknell 74, Lehigh 64.  
Carnegie Mellon 72, Holy Cross 63.  
Clarkson 63, Providence 63.  
Colgate 63, Kings Pt. 50.  
Columbia 77, Connecticut 69.  
Dartmouth 68, St. Johns 67.  
Massachusetts 65, Maine 49.

**South**

Delaware 74, Gettysburg 63.  
Florida St. 81, Georgia St. 72.  
Florida A&M 77, South Florida 72.  
Furman 97, Richmond 88.  
Georgia St. 70, Illinois 47.

**Midwest**

Bradley 82, Tulsa 67.  
Louisiana St. 84, Drake 82.  
Southern Illinois 79, St. Louis 63.  
Wichita St. 87, No. Texas 82.

WBA Results

**Thursday's Games**

Quebec 5, Phoenix 3 (Paterson, Gihert, Tardif, Tremblay, S. Bernier, Borgstrom 2, Gray).  
New York 6, Baltimore 1 (Garcia 2, Ferguson, Santos, Ponzoni, Schartz, White).

Soccer Appeal Lost

**ZURICH, Feb. 14 (Reuters)**—The European Football Union today rejected Derby County's appeal against the victory of Velez Mostar of Yugoslavia in the third round of the UEFA cup tournament.

Conteh Gets WBC Threat On Monzon

**MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14 (Reuters)**—The World Boxing Council said here yesterday that John Conteh of Britain would face unspecified sanctions if he defended his world light-heavyweight crown against Carlos Monzon of Argentina.

The WBC stripped Monzon of its version of the world middleweight title last year because he failed to defend it against Rodrigo Valdez of Colombia. Monzon was subsequently removed from the WBC rankings list.

The council's president, Ramon Velazquez, said yesterday that a proposed fight between Conteh and Monzon would not be recognized by the WBC as a title fight.

Warning of Sanctions

"Any boxer ranked by the WBC who meets another who has been removed from the listings will himself face sanctions," Velazquez said.

Velazquez would not specify whether Conteh would risk being stripped of his title if he fought Monzon.

The Briton is scheduled to make his first title defense against Lonnie Bennett, an American, in London in March.

Monzon is to defend the World Boxing Association version of the middleweight title against Tony Linares, an American, in Buenos Aires in May.

Earlier this month, an Argentine promoter, Juan Carlos Latorre, said that if Conteh beat Bennett he would defend the light-heavyweight title against Monzon in Monte Carlo in June.

**ABA Results**

Thursday's Games

Denver 116, Utah 115 (Calvin 23, Simpson 27, Boone 40, Ekins 27).  
Memphis 120, St. Louis 114 (Carter 34, Owens 26, Barnes 20, Gerard 27).  
Indiana 107, Virginia 105 (McCluskey 28, Joyce 20, Jackson 22, Robbins 20, Batts 20).

**NBA Result**

Thursday's Game

Cleveland 96, Golden State 93 (Clemens 23, Chones 21, Barry 20, Wilkes 20).



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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

'74 Pitching Records in the National League

Compiled by Elias Sports Bureau

TOP 15 QUALIFIERS FOR SAVED-RUN LEADERSHIP (based on 145 or more innings pitched)

Player	Team	W	L	ERA	IP	SO	BB	HR	SHO	WP	ERA+
Tom Seaver	Pit.	20	10	2.86	265	267	100	20	1	1	125
Nolan Ryan	Cal.	20	10	2.81	264	267	100	20	1	1	125
Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125
Tom Seaver	Pit.	19	11	2.86	265	267	100	20	1	1	125
Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125
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Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125
Tom Seaver	Pit.	19	11	2.86	265	267	100	20	1	1	125
Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125

OTHER PITCHERS (based on 25 or more innings)

Player	Team	W	L	ERA	IP	SO	BB	HR	SHO	WP	ERA+
Tom Seaver	Pit.	19	11	2.86	265	267	100	20	1	1	125
Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125
Tom Seaver	Pit.	19	11	2.86	265	267	100	20	1	1	125
Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125
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Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125
Tom Seaver	Pit.	19	11	2.86	265	267	100	20	1	1	125
Steve Carlton	Pho.	19	11	2.45	260	267	100	20	1	1	125

NOTES: Total earned runs for several clubs do not agree with computer total at respective clubs; errors due to misprints in Sports Illustrated. See page 10 for more details.



